The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2146 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE AGE.

Success of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Arrival of the Niagara and the Gorgon at Trinity Bay.

LANDING OF THE CABLE.

The Electrical Current Perfect Throughout.

Letter from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., to the Associated Press.

DISPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

The First Message to be Sent from Queen Victoria.

Great Rejoicings Throughout Canada and the United States.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

Trinity Bay, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* arrived at Trinity Bay yesterday, and the Atlantic Cable, the working of which is perfect, is being landed to-day.

To the Associated Press of New-York:

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet sailed from Queenstown on Saturday, July 17, met at mid-ocean on Wednesday, the 28th, made the splice at 1 P. M. on Thursday, the 29th, and then separated, the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* bound to Valentia, Ireland, and the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* for this place, where they arrived yesterday, and this morning the end of the Cable will be landed. It is sixteen hundred and ninety-eight nautical or nineteen hundred and fifty statute miles from the Telegraph house, at the head of Valentia harbor, to the Telegraph house, Bay of Bulls, Trinity Bav, and for more than two-thirds of this distance the water is over two miles in depth. The Cable has been paid out from the *Agamemnon* at about the same speed as from the *Niagara*. The electrical signals sent and received through the whole Cable are perfect. The machinery for paying out the Cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single moment from the time the splice was made until we arrived here.

Captain Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, the Engineers, the Electricians and officers of the ships, and in fact every man on board the Telegraph Fleet, has exerted himself to the utmost to make the expedition successful; and by the blessing of Divine Providence it has succeeded.

After the end of the cable is landed and connected with the land line of telegraph, and the *Niagara* has discharged some cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company, she will go to St. Johns for coals, and then proceed at once to New-York.

Cyrus W. Field.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The President, who is at Bedford, received the first intimation of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable through the agency of the Associated Press. The following is a copy of Mr. Field's message to the President:

To the President of the United States, Washington.

Dear Sir: The Atlantic Telegraph Cable on board the United States frigate *Niagara* and H. B. M. steamer *Agamemnon* was joined in mid-ocean July 29, and has been successfully laid; and as soon as the two ends are are connected with the land lines Queen Victoria will send a Message to you, and the Cable will be kept free until after your Reply has been transmitted. With great respect,

I remain your obedient servant,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

How the News of the Success of the Enterprise is Received.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The public mind was greatly excited to-day by the news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. The general impression at first was that the news was too good to believe, but the confirmation of the news has caused a feeling of delight, amounting almost to transport.

The news was gladly received at all the Government Departments and throughout the city. It spread with extraordinary rapidity. The intelligence being unexpected, and as failure was generally anticipated, the success of the enterprise occasioned the greater surprise and gratification.

THE NEWS IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Intense excitement was created here by the announcement of the success of the great event of the age. It has since been the almost exclusive topic of conversation, and a general feeling of gratification is apparent.

THE NEWS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the arrival of the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay was received here shortly after noon to-day and caused a profound sensation. The union of the Provinces with the mother country by the Electric bond was hailed with intense gratification.

This evening's *Pilot* has the following article:

"Europe and America conjoined! We wish that Heaven had made us poetical, that we might raise a song of triumph on the success of one of the noblest works that ever the mind of man conceived or that his hand could execute. The Atlantic Cable is laid, and we are all within speaking distance of our own mother country—of the fatherlands of most of the people of this continent—and soon we shall be as closely allied to all the peoples of the earth. It would be impossible to overrate the importance of this great—we had almost said greatest of events. Providence has indeed been kind to us. Now, as ever, let our gratitude, though it can never be commensurate with the boon conceded, swell our bosoms with thankfulness *in excelsior*. Nothing becomes us—our hearts are too full to allow us to enlarge upon the subject. So let 'expressive silence muse His praise,' the giver of all good."

THE NEWS IN TORONTO.

Toronto, C. W., Friday, Aug. 5.

The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable is in everybody's mouth here and great excitement prevails. There has, as yet, been no public demonstration, political matters engrossing so much attention. Governor Head has telegraphed Cyrus W. Field, congratulating him on the success of the enterprise.

THE NEWS IN HAMILTON.

Hamilton, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 5.

Cannons are firing here and there is great rejoicing at the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

THE NEWS IN CHATHAM.

Chatham, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 5.

There is great rejoicing here at the success of the Atlantic Cable Expedition. Two hundred dollars have been voted for fireworks to celebrate the occasion.

THE NEWS AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N. S., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the city to-day. It rained heavily, but disregarding that, the citizens were flying through the streets, some hats, sans umbrellas, sans everything, to the telegraph office, which was blockaded by eager enthusiasts to see Mr. Field's dispatches. All the bells were rung, and flags hoisted, and a general demonstration of joy and deep interest was manifested. The civil, military and naval authorities are going to have a public demonstration with illuminations, salutes, &c., and a procession, to-morrow.

Halifax, Thursday, Aug. 5—Evening.

The Newfoundland line has closed for the night without furnishing any further intelligence concerning the Atlantic Cable.

THE NEWS IN ST. JOHN.

St. John, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 5.

Bravo, Atlantic Cable! Great rejoicing here for its success. It is felt that it must give an impetus to business, besides being a bond of union between the mother country, her provinces, and the United States.

The people here are becoming more and more excited in reference to the successful laying of the cable. They are now firing cannon, and the rejoicing will likely be kept up all day to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the triumph of the Ocean Telegraph was received here this afternoon, and immediately posted on the Exchange and communicated to the Government. It is hoped that the next step will be a second cable connecting wih the American lines across the Island.

THE NEWS IN BANGOR.

Bangor, Me., Thursday, Aug. 5.

One hundred guns were fired here this afternoon, and the church bells rung on the announcement of the success of the Atlantic Cable.

THE NEWS IN PORTLAND.

Portland, Maine, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The bells were rung and cannon fired this afternoon in honor of the successful laying of the Cable. There is great enthusiasm among the citizens, who are all conversing about it, and congratulating one another.

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The announcement of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was made shortly after noon, to-day, and created great excitement. The favorable termination of the enterprise was hoped for, but very little faith felt in it. The news at first was received with some doubt, but subsequently the details of the great event becoming known, there was great rejoicing. Everybody seemed pleased and gratified.

THE NEWS IN WORCESTER.

Worcester, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the success of the Atlantic Cable was received in this city this afternoon. The reading of the dispatch of Mr. Field was greeted with three tremendous cheers by a large crowd assembled at the American Telegraph office. The greatest enthusiasm throughout the city. To-morrow, at noon, one hundred guns will be fired in honor of the great event.

THE NEWS IN ANDOVER.

Andover, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 5.

At the Semi-Centennial dinner of the Alumni of the Andover Theological College, this afternoon, about 1,000 were present. A dispatch announcing the success of the Atlantic Telegraph was read and received with enthusiastic applause, which continued for some time. The Doxology was then sung to the tune of Old Hundred. The Rev. Dr. Adams, of New-York, said his heart was too full of thankfulness for a speech, and at his suggestion, a prayer to God was offered in acknowledgment of the providential result. The Rev. Dr. Hawes spoke of the event as calculated to hasten the triumphs of civilization and Christianity. The whole audience then joined in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Dr. Hawes then offered a prayer, and, in closing, said we have consecrated this new instrument, so far as our agency is concerned, to the building up of the truth. The proceedings being over, the dinner was resumed.

THE NEWS IN HARTFORD.

Hartford, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the Telegraph Cable success is hailed with great joy here. Nothing else is talked of. The news took everybody by surprise. No one anticipated success, and when it was announced that the cable was really successfully laid, the excitement and joy was intense.

THE NEWS IN NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, published in this city this afternoon created the utmost enthusiasm. A national salute was fired upon the public green, and the congratulations were universal.

THE NEWS IN RUTLAND.

Rutland, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable is received here with feelings of suspicion. The Rutland *Courier* is out with the dispatch in an extra, but very few believe a word of it.

THE NEWS IN ALBANY.

Albany, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The intelligence of the arrival of the Telegraph Cable created an immense sensation here. The news reached us about 12½ o'clock, and instantly spread over the city, causing much excitement. Crowds of persons flocked to the newspaper offices and Telegraph office for confirmation of the news, which was at first doubted, but when the conviction of the truth of the report forced itself on the public mind, the scene in the streets was as though each person had received some intelligence of strong personal interest. No commercial event ever created more excitement. The news was conveyed to the Board of Trade, to the Court, and the meeting of the Central Railroad Directors, and for a while entirely interrupted the proceedings of those bodies.

The telegraph office and other public offices in this city are illuminated to-night in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The people are wild with excitement.

THE NEWS IN UTICA.

Utica, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the Telegraph Cable success when received here this afternoon, was first doubted, then accepted, and finally believed. The effect upon the public mind was exciting and gratifying in the extreme. Suitable demonstrations will be made to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable was received here about 1 o'clock this afternoon, causing the highest and most intense gratification to everybody. The Telegraph Office and Robinson's banking office were brilliantly illuminated this evening in honor of the event.

THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The announcement of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable created the greatest excitement here. It was at first believed to be a hoax—especially so by the wiseacres who prophesied failure from the beginning. Around the bulletins of the newspapers the people gathered in crowds, and when the extras were published, the demand was unprecedented. The public generally are rejoicing, but some still doubt the news, asserting that the *Niagara* could not have made the run from mid-ocean since the 29th ult. Others fear that some calamity will yet occur in landing the ends. There is great anxiety felt to know whether the *Agamemnon* has arrived at Valentia Bay.

THE NEWS IN HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 5.

There is great rejoicing here at the success of the Telegraph cable. All the bells in the town were rung for half an hour this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. After dark bonfires were lighted and fire works set off, while the State Capitol Band discoursed the most soul stirring music, all the people participating in the general enthusiasm.

THE NEWS IN PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph created a marked sensation here. Few expected so favorable a result, and the news spread rapidly throughout the community. All are anxiously awaiting the news of to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was received here a little after noon to-day, creating the most intense interest. There is great anxiety to hear further, and there are endless inquiries after the *Agamemnon*.

THE NEWS IN DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The successful result of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise caused great rejoicing among the people here. The telegraph offices to-night are brilliantly illuminated.

THE NEWS IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 5.

There was great excitement on 'Change here to-day, at the announcement of the success of the Atlantic cable, and business was suspended for some time.

THE NEWS IN DAYTON.

Dayton, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 5.

There is great rejoicing and excitement here at the safe landing of the Atlantic Cable. The telegraph offices here, and also at Columbus and Wheeling, are brilliantly illuminated this evening, in honor of the great event.

A general illumination of the telegraph offices of the Western Lines, has been ordered by the Superintendent, to take place to-morrow evening.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Thursday, Aug. 5.

One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the successful landing of the Atlantic Cable.

THE NEWS IN AUGUSTA.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 5.

The news of the success of the Cable fleet causes unbounded gratification from every portion of the South heard from.

THE NEWS IN SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The people in Savannah are surprised, gratified and enthusiastic over the result of the Atlantic Telegraph.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The news of the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable, will be received by many with incredulity, for the public had so thoroughly made up their minds that the third attempt, like the two former, would prove a failure, that the successful termination seems almost "too good to be true." Yet, the dispatch is authenticated by Mr. Field's signature, comes over the regular line and from the regular office, and it seems there can be no doubt of its genuineness.

It will be observed that the arrival of the *Niagara* is chronicled, but not that of the *Agamemnon*. The *Niagara* is the faster sailer of the two, and it is probable the *Agamemnon* has not yet reached, though she may be near her destination, at Valentia Bay. There is still the risk of landing, to be undergone, at both ends of the line, which may yet lead to a disastrous termination. But if, as is stated, electric communication is kept up constantly, all important difficulties in the way of the enterprise will have been surmounted, and its feasibility, sooner or later, demonstrated, whatever may be the results of the attempts to land. A few hours will bring further intelligence.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The *Niagara* arrived at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, yesterday, is landing her end of the great telegraphic cable this day, and communication is perfect between her and the *Agamemnon*. Whether the latter steamer has also reached the Irish Coast, we are not able to say, at the moment we are writing; but we hope for further intelligence before we go to press.

We have no reason to question the perfect truth of the dispatch we publish. It comes from the agent of the Associated Press, and he has nothing to gain by deceiving the public or the newspapers that employ him.

One great thing is demonstrated by the successful issue of the *Niagara's* part of the work: *the cable can be laid, and communication over twenty five hundred miles submerged in the ocean can be obtained.* There may be accidents in the landing, and there may be difficulties in preserving the cable from injury by abrasion along rocky coasts. But the great doubt is solved, and henceforth there will be no lack of enterprise and capital to take advantage of it. All the wise theories about the impossibility of laying it, and the terrible effects of the pressure of the ocean, and the stretching of the inclosed wires, &c, are blown to the winds.

The *Niagara* left Queenstown, Ireland, on the 17th of July. She has reached the rendezvous, made the connection with the *Agamemnon*, and come into Trinity Bay, in eighteen days. This is nearly the minimum time counted on by the friends of the enterprise, and it shows that the weather and all the attendant circumstances of the voyage have been very favorable.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

We must throw up our hats and smile for the great experiment has terminated successfully. A dispatch from Trinity Bay announces that the Atlantic Telegraph cable has been successfully laid. The *Niagara* has arrived bringing this important intelligence. It is expected that the cable will be landed to-day. The electric exchanges are perfect throughout the wire. This is the greatest triumph of scientific and mechanical *genius* that has been achieved for centuries.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

By our telegraph dispatches to-day it will be seen that the great event of the age has been successfully accomplished, by the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the United States steam frigate *Niagara* and the British war-steamer *Gorgon* having arrived at Trinity Bay, and the cable, the working of which is perfect, is being landed to-day. We are gratified to announce this triumph of science, which is destined to work wonders in the world, and is decidedly the leading event of the Nineteenth Century. We have barely time to refer to it, with the earnest wish that the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* will succeed in landing their end at Valentia Bay.

Later from Utah.

QUIET THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY—THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS ON THEIR WAY HOME.

St. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 5.

A dispatch from St. Joseph's, 2d inst., says that the Salt Lake mail has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

Order and quiet had been restored throughout Utah, and the Mormons expressed themselves highly pleased with the Territorial officers.

Upon Gen. Johnston's entrance into the city, the few remaining Mormons fled.

Commissioners Powell and McCulloch having completed the duty assigned them, were passed at Fort Laramie *en route* for home.

Gen. Johnston had issued a proclamation prohibiting the soldiers and citizens from disturbing the Mormons or their cattle, nor were any troops allowed to enter the city under any pretext.

The rivers on the route are all high. The Indians were quiet.

The United States Steamer Fulton.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Fulton*, which came from Norfolk without going into Quarantine there, is to be examined by the Washington Health Officers, in conjunction with a surgeon of the Navy. It is said she is going to receive thorough repair at the Navy Yard, and will not be ready for service until the 1st of October.

A patent has been reissued to McCormick for improvement in his reaping machines.

The New-Orleans mail was received by the new route to-day, in four days and a half.

The Ministerial Crisis in Canada.

Toronto, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The ministerial crisis still continues, and the excitement has greatly increased to-day. Mr. Galt was called in by the Governor-General yesterday, but has to-day declined to undertake the formation of a cabinet. It is reported that Mr. Cartier, who was a member of the McDonald Ministry, is called in to form a ministry. Mr. Brown's organ, the *Globe*, attacks the Governor for not dissolving Parliament. A lengthy correspondence in writing between Mr. Brown and the Governor was produced in Parliament last night. Mr. Darcy McGee made a speech condemning the Governor-General and supporting Mr. Brown.

Ohio Politics.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Democratic Congressional Convention at Columbus to-day renominated the Hon. S. S. Cox for Congress, by acclamation.

Meeting of Railroad Ticket Agents.

Cleveland, Thursday, Aug. 5.

A meeting of general ticket agents was held here to-day, as most of the Western Roads refuse to acquiesce in the arrangements of the last Cleveland Convention.

From Albany.

Albany, Thursday, Aug. 5.

McCalvin Comstock took possession of the Post-Office to-day.

Governor King and others started for the West on a tour to examine the Western Division of the Canal, test steam boats, &c.

Arrest of De Riviere at Savannah.

Savannah, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

De Riviere has been arrested at the instance of Colonel Blount, and lodged in Jail in the absence of bail. Mrs. and Miss Blount, it is rumored, sustain Riviere

Savannah, Thursday, Aug. 5.

De Riviere has been discharged from custody.

The Elections.

CONTINUATION OF RETURNS OF THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

St. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Moniteau County gives Reid for Congress from 40 to 60 majority.

Saline County gives Woodson 130 majority, and Pettes County 200 majority.

Four townships in Lincoln County gives Anderson 427 majority over Henderson.

Second Congressional District, St. Charles County gives Anderson 267 majority; Andrain County 187 majority; Montgomery County 92 majority; Bone County reported 800 majority.

Fifth Congressional District—Jackson County reported 300 majority for Reid.

Lafayette County is reported 642 majority for Woodson.

Sixth Congressional District—Gasconade County gives Richardson 296 majority over Phelps.

St. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Second Congressional District—Calloway County gives Anderson 1,329 majority; Pike County gives him 97, and Boone County 865 majority.

Fifth District—Morgan County, Woodson 83 majority; Cooper County, Woodson 126 majority; Saline County, Woodson 163 majority; Pettis County, Woodson 115 majority; Lafayette County, (reported,) Woodson 642 majority.

Seventh District—Madison County, (reported,) Noel, Democrat, 400 majority; Washington County, Noel 429 majority; St. Francis County, 244 majority.

Sixth District—Orange County, Phelps, Democrat, has a large majority; St. Clair County, Phelps has a large majority; Green County, Richardson 200 majority.

THE DEFEAT OF FRANK BLAIR, JR.

The St. Louis *Democrat* (Emancipationist) has the following in reference to the defeat of Mr. Blair:

"The result of the election in our city on yesterday, discloses that the Free-soil vote of St. Louis County has divided itself into its original component parts—that is, Democratic and Whig—the former going for Mr. Blair, the latter for Mr. Breckinridge, (the Know-Nothing candidate,) and thus, perhaps, entailing a defeat upon both. The vote is the largest ever polled in this city, and from the complexion of the polls at certain precincts, it is evident that much fraudulent voting was perpetrated. This is known to have been the case to a certain extent, for roving parties of nationals throughout the day promenaded from ward to ward, *voting as they went.* Again the action of a corrupt County Court imposed upon us judges of election, a large majority of whom were in the interest of the Pro Slavery minority, and thus no check was had upon the election, such as would have resulted from a fair selection of one from each party. If to this we add the unsparing use of treasury money, scattered with a reckless profusion in every place of low resort throughout the city, we shall not have so much cause to wonder that the party of the President has succeeded in polling something over six thousand votes.

This result, it is needless to say, has been both unexpected and disastrous. Our confidence was never firmer than on yesterday, for we could not conceive it possible that men having the interests of a great cause at heart, could draw off and stand aloof upon a third candidate. Of the effect the election is likely to exert upon Missouri, at home and abroad, we can only conjecture; but fear that a plurality triumph will be accepted in the most unfavorable light against us. From land's end to land's end, the news will be telegraphed as confirming the policy of James Buchanan, and certainly our State, if avoided by immigration, will drop back into the ruts of stagnation from which the victories of the last two years had only partially relieved it.

In the *résumé* of the campaign, we cannot but feel that where the battle *was fought* it was done gallantly. For our own part, we have contested every foot of ground, every point of argument, every legitimate appliance of political warfare. If defeated, we have only to say that it is part of the fortune that attends every prolonged contest. We do not for that reason either despair or surrender. We have unfurled the flag for 1860, and come weal come woe, this journal will not strike its colors in the conflict. We shall fight for the last plank in the ship, and run up the ensign in a gunboat, if need be."

The St. Louis *Republican* (Administration and Anti-Emancipation) says:

"After one of the most extraordinary contests that has ever been presented in St. Louis, or the Union, we have the satisfaction to announce that the Black Republican ticket, headed by Francis P. Blair, Jr., has been completely routed by the free and independent voters of St. Louis, in the exercise of their highest right of sovereignty. It has been done deliberately, after full discussion, and by a majority which is as gratifying to the Democratic Party of St. Louis as it must be to the whole Union. We have fought all the issues presented by them, fairly and squarely—Black Republicanism, Emancipationism, Free Labor, and everything else—and they have been beaten at all points, and the result is the defeat of Blair and all his party. This revolution has not been effected by this or that man, but by a concentration of the votes of men of all nations and from every State in the Union—men who worked hard and steadfastly, and from patriot icmotives, and with a single desire to put down the clique that had fastened itself upon us. Henceforth let it be understood that St Louis is a Missouri city—that she sympathizes with the people of Missouri—and that, with a world-wide commerce, she will not separate from those who have cherished her in her infancy, and made her what she is. To the Black Republicans of the other States of the Union, it is a warning of what is in store for them whenever like issues are fairly presented to them."

The *Republican* gives the following recapitulation of the vote:

Barret	6,459
Breckinridge	4,996
Blair	5 829
Grand total	17,284

This leaves Barret 630 over Blair, and 1,463 over Breckinridge.

In the last Congressional election Blair received 5,160 votes in the city, and 875 in the county—making a whole vote of 6,035.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Aug. 3.
Viâ Booneville, Aug. 4.

At the election yesterday, the whole vote in this city, on the proposition for the admission of Kansas as a State, was 1,749, of which 139 were for having the proposition accepted, and 1,610 for having the proposition rejected. This is the largest vote ever polled in this city. The election, with the exception of a slight disturbance in the Second Ward, passed off with the utmost propriety and without any notable incident. At Kickapoo Precinct there were 90 votes cast for the proposition, and 53 against it.

Gen. Harney returned to the Fort to-day. Barry's battery will reach the post to-morrow.

News by the Southern Mail.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 5.

By the arrival of the Southern mail, we learn that the British bark *Penelope*, from Matanzas, bound to Queenstown, has arrived at quarantine below Charleston, with fever on board. The captain, mate and several men had died, and the present commander, Captain Sears, was procured from a ship at sea.

New-Orleans papers say that the steamship *Philadelphia* reports seeing a bark ashore at Bemini Islands, bound to New Orleans; name unknown.

Galveston dates are to the 26th ult.

The Waco *Southerner* says that seven bands of Camanches had combined for the purpose of waging war on the whites, and that they numbered 800 to 1,000 braves. The people were rallying to the frontier to repel them.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that from present indications cotton picking in Texas will be general by the 1st of August, and that unless an extraordinary calamity interferes, the crop will be far the largest ever produced in Texas. The estimate of nex year's receipts at this port alone is 200,000 bales.

The Victoria *Advocate* says the weather has been favorable, the crop of Cotton is splendid, and the Corn yield will be more than the average.

A Murderer Sentenced.

Toledo, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Michael Beaudin, convicted of the murder of Antoin Erecpelle, in August, 1857, has been sentenced this morning to be hung on the 17th September next.

Suicide.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 5.

Henry D. Newkirk, a tailor, from Newburg N. Y., committed suicide here last night.

Central Railroad Dividend.

Albany, Thursday, Aug. 5.

The Central Railroad Directors to-day declare the usual four per cent. dividend, payable at the usual time and place.

Steam Navigation on the Canals.

Rochester, Thursday, Aug. 5.

There was a meeting of citizens this afternoon and a Committee of 30 was appointed to receive Governor King and the Canal officers, and tender them the hospitalities of the city. The party arrived at 7:40 o'clock, and will leave to-morrow with a delegation of citizens with three steamers to test the capacity of the Canal for steam navigation. Much interest is felt in the result of the experiment

The Case of Dr. Biegler.

Rochester, Thursday, Aug. 5.

A *post-mortem* examination of Dr. Biegler by three physicians, shows that a tumor an inch and a half in diameter at the base of his brain caused his death. No appearance of poison was discovered.

From Boston.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT—THE $74,000 TARIFF DISBURSEMENT.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 5.

At the commencement at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me., yesterday, the honorary degree of LL.D., was conferred on the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden and the Hon. Jefferson Davis.

The creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co., have sued John W. Wolcott for the recovery of $74,000 advanced by that firm to operate on the Tariff, and which it is alleged Wolcott retained for his own benefit.

News from Northern Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 30.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the brig *Nahum Stetson*, Captain Trenis, and the schooner *Virginia Antonieta*, from Tampico, we have papers and correspondence thence to the 19th inst. The papers we received add little or nothing to the intelligence already received or given in that letter. The *Union*, in a supplement dated the 18th inst., copies from the *Diario Official*, of the 9th inst., an account of the defeat of the Constitutionalist forces at Guanajuato, on the previous day, by Miramon. We have already later intelligence, however, announcing the subsequent defeat and rout of Miramon.

The same paper gives a report from the same source, and a confirmation of it, that Pueblita, (Constitutionalist,) while retreating from Guanajuato, was attacked by Cobos, (Zuloaguista,) from Celaya, his forces routed, himself and many of them taken prisoners, and he afterwards summarily executed, by hanging, according to one statement, by shooting according to the other.

There had been an outbreak in the districts of Sierra Huasteca in favor of the Constitutionalists, and Gov. Moreno, of Tampico, had left that city with 600 men, to endeavor to suppress it. Previously to starting, he had issued a proclamation to the *pronunciados*, offering an amnesty to all of those having taken up arms surrendering them, and declaring that those refusing to do so should be treated as conspirators. He also issued a proclamation to the Tamaulipecos announcing the cause of his departure from the city, and the appointment of Gen. Marin to administer the Government in his absence. It is obvious, from a long article in the *Union*, however, that strong suspicions and free reports as to the actual cause and probable results of Gov. Moreno's departure were in circulation, insinuating that they were widely different from the ostensible ones. It would seem to have been thought possible that he might be abandoning the city, or, at best, contemplating some Quixotic undertaking.

It is reported that the remains of Gen. Osollo were to be taken to the capital for interment.

The *Union* publishes a letter, purporting to have been written by Vidaurri, recommending the most outrageously sanguinary measures against the Zuloaguistas who may be captured, and prating of the example of Rome to this purport, in the most extravagant style imaginable. The document is so obviously a fabrication—such a transparent caricature—that it is difficult to divine what could be the object of publishing it; for obviously none but an idiot could be deceived by it.

One not much better in character, written by the Bishop of Potosi, and professing to give an account of the dying expressions of Osollo, is quoted from the *Diario de Avisos*.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

Tampico, Friday, July 16, 1858.

Articles published in your city, in reference to the documents transmitted to the Senate on the 15th May last, by President Buchanan, touching the losses which American citizens have suffered in this country during revolutionary disturbances, has called forth the inclosed delectable effusion from the *Diario de Avisos*, published in the City of Mexico.

This document, extravagant as it is, exactly portrays the sentiments of by far the greater part of the Mexican Republic, and I therefore request you to give it place in your columns. Mexicans believe, or feign to believe, that they are now perfectly safe in committing any depredation they may choose on American citizens, without any fear of our insisting on redress. This belief has, in their opinion, been confirmed by the late events which took place at the mouth of the River Tampico, where the brig *Nathan Stetson* was seized, her cargo landed, and turned into breastworks, and her Captain imprisoned, and placed under a strong guard, her passengers robbed of both clothing and money, the most valuable packages of her cargo robbed, and the bales which contained the more ordinary qualities of cloth cut open, and such pieces as suited the taste of the half naked troops of Juan Jose de la Garza, freely taken and appropriated to their use, and the provisions and stores plundered. The loss sustained by the vessel amounts to $28,000, exclusive of the damage done to the hull and spars by bullets and chafes.

Gen Moreno left the city yesterday with 500 men, to quiet the disaffected people of the Huasteca. Gen. Marin, of the Navy, is in command of the garrison during the absence of Moreno.

The steamer-of-war *Guerrero* is in port, and will remain here as harbor defence. Vidaurri intended to send from San Luis Potosi 2,000 men against Guanajuato; they were to leave on the 6th inst., and 4,000 more to leave San Luis on the 12th for the capital. Carvajal is on the road between this and Tancasueque and Victoria, cutting off communication with the interior, so that our cup of misery is full and overflowing.

V. P.

The following is a translation of the article in the *Diario de Avisos*, referred to by our correspondent:

"These people have turned crazy. Decidedly, these Yankees will soon be masters of the bombastic swagger of the *gascons*. When the question of Yankee indemnification is debated, it will also be time to debate what is due to the Mexicans ruined in California, and the balance in our favor will be indorsed over to our English creditors, towards whom Yankee arrogance is far below zero—so much so that British cruisers have treated Yankee vessels with utter contempt, searching and compelling them to pass under the iron rod of their superiority and disdain.

That miserable nation is in such a quandary that it has dispatched its whole navy to meet three or four cruisers sailing in the Gulf. They look for a Trafalgar; they shall have one, and we will applaud with upraised hands the humiliation of that people by the British, as we have already applauded their impotent attacks on Cuba and Nicaragua.

If they are under the impression that they can settle their accounts with our actual Government by threatening to compel us to pay what we may owe them, without first paying what is due us, they never have made a more egregious mistake. Yankee claims will either be paid or not, but those of Mexicans ruined in California by the rabble will be demanded at its proper time."

The Ministerial Trouble in Canada.

The following was the action of the Canadian Legislative Assembly on Monday, on the motion of "want of confidence:"

At the meeting of the House, and after the usual routine business had been gone through,

Mr. Patrick rose and said: I am requested to announce to this House the names of the new Administration. (Having done this he proceeded to say)—I am desired to make the following announcement: When the Ministers are in their seats, they will fully explain the principles upon which they have accepted office. [Ironical cries of "Hear, Hear," and laughter.] Honorable gentlemen make as much noise as if it was not the usual course to wait until Ministers are in their seats. [A voice, "No, it is not."] I am instructed to say that the Ministry will be glad that the necessary business of the country should be closed and Parliament prorogued at the earliest possible day. The Government have had no time as yet to consider the public measures before the House, which it may be necessary to have passed. [Ironical laughter.] But to-morrow I will be in a position to make known their views on this head. The Ministry are anxious in this matter to consult the views and feelings of the House. This, Mr. Speaker, is all I am authorized to say officially. [Hear, Hear.] I can say personally, Sir, that I have no doubt this announcement will be most gratifying to the country at large as it is to their friends and supporters in this House. [Ironical cheers.]

Mr. Piche spoke to the same effect in French.

Mr. Bureau then moved that the Speaker do issue his writ for the election of a member for the city of Montreal.

Mr. Langevin thereupon rose to submit a vote of want of confidence, by moving an amendment—seconded by Mr. Robinson—"That the same resolution be amended by adding to the same the following words: 'And that the House, while ordering the issue of the said writ, declares that the Administration, the formation of which has created this vacancy, does not possess the confidence of this House or of the country.'" He said he refrained from proposing the motion until now—expecting some explanation from the honorable members who represented here the Administration just formed. If they had informed the House of their policy—if they had declared their principles he might, perhaps, have done otherwise; but here were to be elections without issue, and members of one Administration succeeding those of another without making any explanation of any kind. In this case the House would be neglecting what was due to itself and the country, if it did not express its opinion on the merits of the new Government. Here was a crisis of an important nature. It was especially important, as it would show to the country what was the morality of our public men.

Members were called in to vote on the main question—want of confidence—and Mr. Langevin's amendment was carried by 71 to 31.

There was then much cheering.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning in the dock foot of Peck Slip. A silver watch, gold chain, and $2 35 in money was in his possession. The Coroner held an inquest on the body. It is proved to be that of Joseph Lehlites, a German, aged 28 years, who has been missing several days.

The Hudson's Bay Company, and the New Gold Region.

A NEW WORLD TO BE THROWN OPEN.

The wonderful event that has made the coast of the North Pacific and the courses of Fraser's River the theatre of a great concentration of population seems to be but one in a series of conspiring causes destined to throw open a mighty and magnificent region to the commerce and cultivation of the world. The fact of the new auriferous region being in the domain over which the Hudson's Bay Company claims to exercise jurisdiction has necessitated a new realization of political power, and all the territory in British North America, between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, enter into the list of British Colonies, under the name of New-Caledonia. But this is not all. In May, 1859, the license by which the Hudson's Bay Company holds the immense Territory east of the Rocky Mountains expires, and so passes away that mighty corporation which has existed for two hundred years. For two centuries has a country, larger than the whole of Europe, been shut up as a private preserve, excluding exploration, commerce, civilization, under a system of the most monstrous cruelty and oppression.

It was on May 2, 1670, that Charles II. made a grant of "all the lands and territories, upon the countries, coasts and confines of the seas, &c., that lie within Hudson Staits." What this means has never been ascertained; lawyers have been befogging over it for a century or so; but they get no nearer it. It is very evident that the Crown was entirely ignorant of the geography of the country, it was so lavishly given away, so there was no course but to resort to mystification. To this elastic grant the Company, of course, gave whatever interpretation they chose. For a long time they confined themselves to a narrow strip of a hundred miles or so, along the south and west coasts of Hudson's Bay. Afterwards, they were not so modest, as we shall see. Meanwhile, there is strong reason to doubt whether, when Charles II. signed the Charter, the territory he was so generously bestowing belonged to the Crown of England at all. There is a special proviso in the Charter excluding all regions "possessed by any other Christian Prince." Now, for fifty years previous to the date of the Charter, in 1670, France had occupied all the domains around the shores of Hudson's Bay, and these very territories were held by the Company of New-France, under and by virtue of a Charter granted by Louis XIII. of France, and bearing date, 1626, forty-three years anterior to the date of the Charter by Charles II. And at the Treaty of Ryswick, when the rights and relations of France and England to the soil of North America came to be settled, the whole of the Hudson's Bay region was recognized as belonging to France. Thus the very words of the Charter itself exclude from the operation of the Grant those identical territories the Hudson's Bay Company has so long claimed.

ADROIT FRAUDS.

One of the prominent objects the Hudson's Bay Company was to keep in view, according to the charter, was the discovery of a northwest passage. Another was the development of the industrial resources of the country. Here are the express words of the charter: "For the discovery of a new passage to the South Sea, and the finding some mines, minerals and other resources."

The masterly activity the Company has always displayed in *not* doing any such thing, would be very amusing were it not so very melancholy. For 50 years they never made the first attempt towards discovering a Northwest passage. Subsequently, two or three insignificant efforts were made, though it turns out, from certain indicia, that their real aim on these occasions was the hope of making a good speculation out of certain copper-mines reported up north. Spasmodically since then, when other parties have been about taking the business out of their hands, they have assumed the appearance of intense devotion to the cause of discovery, though the *ruse* has always been too flagrant to deceive any one. In fact, their entire policy has been privately to impede and persecute all who attempted any exploration of the territory. As for developing the resources of the country, it is still more diverting to think of the course the Company has always taken. A spell laid upon the country could not have more effectually prevented all exploration of its resources. Never did they make, never did they permit, the smallest attempt at throwing open its rich mines, fisheries, and agricultural possibilities. A stern and wicked prohibition has always been laid on agriculture and settlement. "Farming and fur-trading are reckoned incompatible pursuits by the Company's managing officers." Such is the declaration of one of the witnesses who testified last year before the Committee appointed by Parliament to inquire into the doings of the Hudson's Bay Company. And more than a hundred years before, Mr. Robson, six years one of the Company's servants, testifies to the subtle and systematic manner in which they managed to keep the country locked up, not allowing the language of the natives to be learned by any but a few half-breed interpreters, and "industriously preventing people from settling."

The better to effect their purpose of excluding all exploration of the country, the Company early set itself to falsify Geography and Climatology. They insidiously circulated the idea—even now prevalent—that the whole country north of 49° is "a frozen wilderness, where human life can with difficulty be supported, and where the earth will not yield its accustomed fruits." The most monstrous system of deception was put into practice. False maps were published, false accounts interwrought into the popular geographies. It must be confessed, they have been completely successful. During the movement for the settlement of the Red River region the Company constantly asserted the impossibility of founding a settlement "in so remote and desolate a region." Yet experience has shown that there is not a more favorable situation on the face of the earth for the employment of agricultural industry than this very "remote and desolate" Red River region. How it is with the rest of the immense territory will be seen by and by. What is to be thought of a Corporation that can thus systematically falsify science, and misrepresent the very decrees of Nature? Here is certainly food for reflection.

Another exquisite artifice is well worth noticing. Immediately after the cession of Canada, (about 1766,) numerous British subjects engaged in the fur-trade, pushing their enterprise throughout the whole of British North America. In 1784 most of these traders united and formed the Northwest Company of Montreal. This Company became ere long a great and powerful body, employing over 5,000 men. They dispatched ships round Cape Horn to the mouth of the Columbia, and sent canoes and batteaus from Montreal viâ the lakes to the head of Lake Superior, and thence across the continent. An immense and rich trade was thus drawn directly into Canada. Hitherto, the Hudson's Bay Company had confined their claims to the shores of Hudson's Bay; but the great success of the rival Company coming under their notice, they, early in the present century, inaugurated that exquisite system of tactics they have since pursued, setting up a claim of exclusive right to the whole domain west to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific! It was to the creative and strategetic fancy of Lord Selkirk to strike out this bold scheme, and, theoretically, about the years 1811–'12, and then practically in 1814, the modest claim was made. Of course, the Companies met, and then came the tug of war. The interference and oppression of the Hudson's Bay Company brought on a series of the most revolting enormities. Several disgraceful battles were fought, and much blood shed. It is needless to dwell on the brutal strife that for several years was carried on between the two bodies. Suffice it to say, that, unable to defeat their rival, the Hudson's Bay Company practiced the Plum Gut dodge, and *bribed* the Northwest Company. The result was, that in 1821 the two Companies united under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The consequence of this junction was disastrous in the extreme to Canada, the effect being to turn all the traffic into Hudson's Bay, so destroying a great and prosperous trade with Canada down the lakes. The route by the lakes was abandoned, not because it was a more objectionable one, but because continuing it as the route would, in all probability, lead to another competition for the trade by Canadian merchants, and soon both route and trade were forgotten.

ROMANCE AND REALITY OF THE FUR-TRADE.

The population of the region known as the Hudson's Bay territories is variously estimated at from 80,000 to 150,000 persons. A recent Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands makes the Indian tribes number 63,000 souls, and this is probably about correct. The settlement at Red River numbers about 10,000 persons, four-fifths of whom are half-breeds. The half-breeds are an athletic, hardy race of men, the most expert of *voyageurs.* The white population engaged in the fur-trade is reckoned at four or five thousand men, mostly Scotchmen. These are scattered throughout 163 factories or trading-posts that dot the immense territory at a distance of three or four hundred miles apart. To these factories the Indians bring their peltries, mainly at two seasons of the year —October, when the Autumn chase comes on, and March, when they bring the product of the great Winter hunt.

To combine into a whole a picture of this trapper-life materials are quite wanting. To the creative fancy, it is not without its romance. But the dark and direful traits so predominate as to produce a most sombre effect. For two hundred years have the Company's agents had their own way. Of course, during the whole period, the Indians have been entirely at their mercy—at the mercy of a set of unscrupulous and irresponsible factors and traders, most of them Scotchmen, who of all races are the most flinty and unfeeling, making the best slave-drivers in the world. The revelations, voluntary and involuntary, that have occasionally been made by the Company's servants exhibit the most complicated mismanagement and oppression. "The treatment of the natives," says one witness, "so far from aiming at instructing their minds and reforming their manners, is made up of cruelty to their persons, impositions upon their ignorance or their necesity, and the fermentation of a spirit of discord among them that must in time destroy them all." (*A Voyage to Hudson's Bay by the Dobbs Galley and California, in the years* 1746 *and* 1747. ELLIS. London. 1748.)

Mr. ROBSON, an employe of the Company for several years during last century, and apparently one of the few honest men they ever had in their service, shocked at the abominable practices he had witnessed, published an account of some of their doings, revealing a most direful state of things. His book bears date 1752. (*An Account of a Six Years' Residence in Hudson's Bay, from* 1733 *and* 1736 *and* 1744 *to* 1747, by JOSEPH ROBSON, London, 1752.) Here is part of his testimony. "The instances of neglect and abuse of the natives are so gross that they would scarcely gain credit even among barbarians who never heard of the mild precepts of Christianity." And here is the way they reward honesty: "If there is the least suspicion of a man's having understanding enough to discover their iniquities, and honesty enough to detect and expose them, he is sure to be undone in the Company's esteem; he is kept as ignorant of the trade and nature of the country as possible, and when his time is expired, if not before, is sent home with such a character as will effectually hinder his return." The Company's Chaplain at Columbia River testifies with a solemn asseveration, that he believed "the life of an Indian was never yet, by a trapper, put in competition with a beaver skin!"

In their tradings the Indians are of course entirely in the hands of the agents. Their blankets, lace, glass beads and gewgaws they purchase at the moderate rate of 2,000 per cent. advance on London prices, and the imposition used to be increased by a monstrous species of traffic called the "overplus trade." All the glimmering spirituality and desire of education and civilization of the Indians—for the Northern tribes would seem to be a fine, superior breed—are systematically crushed out of them, and the terrible love of the poisonous fire-water instilled into them. To bring them still more completely under their sway, the Indians are kept in constant debt—to them the most galling condition, and having thus reduced them to utter subjection, a system of slavery is inaugurated, among the most detestable of which history furnishes any record. In the inquiry instituted last year by the Canadian Parliament into the doings of the Hudson's Bay Company, the following were some of the points evolved: "The treatment of the Indians, whether humane or otherwise, depends entirely on the officer in charge of posts, his liberality governed by his outfit. Gunpowder, shot and ball, fishing twines, blankets, cloths and axes, are the chief necessaries; without these the Indians may perish. In all parts of the country where I have been, the Indians were peaceable and inoffensive; troublesome when intoxicated, sometimes dangerous; they have been reduced in number by diseases, as small-pox, influenza, hooping cough, scarlet fever, etc.; never knew of any hospital on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The Company's posts are so few and far between, that the Indians cannot readily obtain relief or assistance in a time of sickness. * * * * The Indians would, in my opinion, be benefited by a free open trade, provided spirituous liquors could be excluded. I am convinced that the Indians will be immensely benefited by a competition in trade, and at the same time advance their civilization. The very existence of the India is now made dependent upon the supplies which the Hudson's Bay Company provides, and the consequence is that he is subjected to the Company in as great a degree as the slave is to his master. When the Indian has a choice of a market for his furs or for the purchase of the necessaries of life, he becomes more independent and self-reliant. A competition in trade will always be accompanied by the introduction of immigration and all the various industrial pursuits of civilized life." And the whole question is thus strongly summed up by another witness: "The system of Hudson's Bay Company has entailed misery and destruction upon thousands throughout the country, which is withering under its curse; it has cramped and crippled the energies and enterprise of England, which might have found occupation in the directions from which they are now excluded, and it has stopped the extension of civilization and excluded the light of religion. Under the authority of a charter which is invalid in law, it holds a monopoly in commerce and exercises a despotism in government and laws, so using that monopoly and so wielding that power as to shut up the earth from the knowledge of man and man from the knowledge of God."

And now, if we inquire into the cause of this systematic cruelty and oppression, we shall find the solution of the problem in the terrible vice the putting of power into the hands of a soulless and irresponsible corporation necessarily generates. Not that these men—these factors and traders who have been guilty of such enormities—were essentially different from other men; but placed in a situation for the gratification of avarice and lust, those demoniac forces that sleep latent in every man, though merged by the sweet sense of the brotherhood and spiritual affinity that bind us to our fellows, became abnormally excited, and thus they were given up to the commission of such horrors as appear in the black catalogue of the doings of the Hudson's Bay Company. We may congratulate ourselves that the opportunity for such gigantic enormities becomes constantly less and less.

RESULTS.

So gigantic a system of monopoly and fraud could not but early attract the attention of the English people. In 1749 the British merchants petitioned Parliament against the Company's Charter, urging with just indignation "the absolute necessity of laying open the trade and making it the object of national encouragement." Exactly a century after, in 1849, the same question came up; and at the present moment it is again before Parliament. That this system of iniquity has not long since been broken up is one of those incomprehensible cases that prove how powerful, how terrible a hold a fact takes, even when it has become a nuisance and anomaly.

That it has been of any advantage to England herself is a fiction it has long labored hard to establish, though like all other fictions with no permanent success. That it has been a direful curse is a terrible truth no longer to be concealed. On our own country its influence has been baleful in the extreme. Most of the horrors of savage warfare which Americans have had to encounter since the Declaration of Independence have been instigated directly or indirectly by this Company. The natural channels of industry have been stopped up, the resources of the country utterly neglected, and even the fur-trade has been rendered a poor and dwarfed affair by their irrational policy. On every occasion when other channels of trade than that through the Hudson's Bay Company have been thrown open, it has been an immense benefit and blessing to the country. The trade into Canada through the lakes has already been mentioned. The settlements recently made around the mines of Lake Superior afford another instance. Here the Indians find employment at the mines, as also more advantageous trading for their furs, and there are many now living there well clothed and well fed, enjoying comfort and happiness, drawing a sustenance from the products of the soil or engaged in some other pursuit less precarious than the hunt, and all resulting from having a free channel of trade. In the Report of the Canadian Committee (1857) a striking instance is given how the Indian is benefited by competition in trade, and how the system of the Hudson's Bay Company is calculated to degrade the Indian and destroy his capability of emancipating himself from the bondage of an avaricious community of trading monopolists. Along the shores of Lake Nippissing are extensive cranberry marshes. A merchant at Penetanguishene, ALFRED THOMPSON, Esq., engaged an Indian chief, named THE EAGLE, to gather cranberries for him, and agreed to take some 200 barrels at $6 a barrel. The Indian commenced gathering them, but was forbidden to do so by one OSMOND, the person in charge of the Hudson's Bay fort near the locality, who proclaimed to the Indian band that if they gathered any cranberries, he would stop all the supplies which were necessary to them for their subsistence during the long Winter. This of course had the effect of deterring the Indians, their women and children, from gathering the fruit. Mr. THOMPSON, on being made acquainted with the matter, at once in a spirited manner furnished the Chief with a supply of goods, with which he started to set down alongside the Hudson's Bay fort, and prove to his band that they possessed the means of being rendered independent of hunting for the Company.

Another important channel has also recently been thrown open between the Red River country and St. Paul's, Minnesota. Last Summer some 1,200 carts left the Red River country with peltries, to be traded at St. Paul's, the value amounting to $100,000. In fact, whenever the Indians can by any possibility free themselves from the necessity of hunting for the Hudson's Bay Company, they do so, and they are not slower than others in discerning that there are other occupations that will procure them subsistence than the laborious and uncertain pursuit of the chase. These are all premonitions of what may be done when this country comes to be thrown open to the free development of its mighty and magnificent resources.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY.

The territories over which the Hudson's Bay Company claims dominion, comprise a region of four millions of square miles, that is, larger than the whole of Europe. Of this region there are large portions not yet suitable for cultivation, but there are at least *a million of square miles* that are as inviting for agricultural industry as any portion of the globe. The territory naturally divides itself into two great regions, the *Woody Region* and the *Prairie Region.* A broad belt of forest extends along the shores of James' Bay and the west of Hudson's Bay, as far as North Lined Lake. Here it abruptly ends, one side being a forest, and the other entirely open country. On the north and east this region is bounded by Hudson's Bay, and south and west by a line stretching along the north of Lake Superior, through the Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, Deer Lake, and Wollaston Lake. South and west of this line of lakes to the Rocky Mountains is the superb Prairie country, bearing the same general character as the land where the Ohio and Mississippi have their source. The general geology of the country varies from the primitive to the secondary and tertiary formations, the woody region presenting strata of gneiss, granite and trap, running up to spurs of crystalline hills North. The Prairie rests on the silurian formation, running up to Devonian in the North. This magnificent country is watered by superb rivers. The Mackenzie is 2,500 miles long, drains an area of 473,000 square miles, and is navigable for steam vessels for 1,200 miles. The Saskatchewan is navigable almost from its source in the Rocky Mountains to where it embouchures into Lake Winnipeg. Lieutenant SAXON speaks of the scenery of the Saskatchewan as magnificent beyond description. Sir G. SIMPSON, too, speaks of it in the most glowing terms, averring that the rankness of the vegetation rather resembles the Torrid Zone. The Woody Region is marked by the beauty of the country, the fertility of the soil and the rich and varied produce of the earth in its wild and uncultivated luxuriance; and the Prairie Region is rich, with immense plains, hills, woods, rivers and lakes. Animal life abounds; the buffalo literally "swarm," even according to the evidence submitted by the Company; so that the advance of colonists is rendered a matter of the utmost ease. Between the Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers is a limitlessly rich coal district; metaliferous hills rib the country, and on the Fraser River, far above the gold region, the land is low, the soil rich and alluvial, and the climate mild and delightful.

Such, then, is the country which the Hudson's Bay Company has, in violation of all the laws of truth and honor, for two centuries been so successful in making the world believe to consist of "bare rock, snow-clad mountains, sandy plains, swamps and morasses. What Geology and Geography say we have seen.

For two hundred years has this beautiful country lain under the blight of a wicked and illegal monopoly. In a few months that monopoly expires. A territory of a million square miles lies open for immediate cultivation—a territory rich enough to support Great Britain and all her dependencies throughout the world. It passes from the avaricious grasp of a fraudulent Company and enters into the domain of culture, civilization, humanity.

Obituary.

The Hon. ELIPHALET GREELEY, a prominent citizen of Portland, Me., died in that city on Tuesday. He was formerly Mayor of the city, and at the time of his death President of the Casco Bank.

THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Jury in the case of Mr. LEVI A. MILLS, killed on the Housatonic Railroad on Saturday, have returned the following verdict: "We find that the darkness was such as to render it impossible to discern an object on the track at a very great distance, and that the employes of the Company on the train used ordinary precautions, and all due and proper exertions to prevent the catastrophe. And we are of opinion that the Railroad Company are censurable in having neglected to fence the track at and along the highway where said accident occurred."

An encampment of Gypsies has been established near Buffalo, in the neighborhood of the old Indian Mission. There are twenty-five wagons. The Buffalo *Express* thinks the gang is the same that was recently driven from the neighborhood of Cincinnati, on account of thieving propensities. They say they are from Cornwall and Lancashire, England, and that they are waiting for a large detachment—some 300—of the tribe to join them. They will be ordered to leave their present quarters.

LONDON.

The Jews' Bill—Its Effect on the Character of the House of Commons—The Bill to Secure the Independence of Parliament—The Cherbourg Fetes—The Case of Lady Bulwer—Aristocratic Delinquencies—Harvest—Crops—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 25, 1858.

After a five-and-twenty years' wrangling the admissability of the Jews to Parliament has been conceded. The Lords have no mind indeed to let the circumcised take their seats upon the crimson cushions of the gilded Chamber, should the Crown ever be induced to create an earldom of Jericho or a barony of Bethsaida. But as a majority of the other House threatened to drop further discussion and to admit Baron ROTHSCHILD by way of resolution, the Peers have thought it best to make a virtue of necessity, and have formally sent down a bill to the Commons permitting them to do so if they think fit. They secure to themselves by its provision a similar discretion, in the exercise of which they would no doubt to-morrow refuse admission to any son of Jacob presenting himself at their table and demanding to be sworn with his hat on. There are many who believe that after the novelty of the concession has worn off, the constituencies will in their own way evince something of a similar feeling. As long as the believers of any particular creed are shut out of the pale of civil rights by law, popular sentiment opposed the undiscriminating intolerance of the partial edict. But when the wrong is at an end, so will the sympathy be for those who were subject to it. An exemplary individual like Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, who has literally spent half his life in works of benevolence and utility, may and probably will receive especial consideration at the hands of some body of electors; or should he decline on the score of advanced age, the compliment at next general election may, perhaps, be paid to some of his immediate family. The City of London owes too much to its present Hebrew representative and his connections to get rid of him speedily, though, in many respects, he is a singularly incompetent member, and being, personally, anything but popular. His brother, who aspires to the character of a man of fashion and a sportsman, will, it is said, contest the representation of Buckinghamshire, where he has bought estates, built a handsome country house, and kept for some years an excellent pack of fox-hounds So much for the sect of the Pharisees. The Sadducees look to one of Baron GOLDSMITH'S sons as their future representative in the Legislature; and Alderman SALOMONS, who is about the fittest of them all, will probably be returned for Greenwich, on the occasion of the next vacancy. With these, however, the catalogue is like to end. The ancient predilection against the race still retains its hold of English society; and, upon religious grounds, many among all classes will be found exceedingly averse to voting for a Jew. Money, no doubt, may here and there do a great deal; and it will, in all likelihood, be spent with no niggard hand in the pursuit of the long-coveted and long-denied honor. In some of the smaller boroughs there is no difficulty in purchasing up every tottering house and impoverished tenants, and "making the thing safe," as the club-managers phrase it. When the late Lord ASHBURTON bought the Thetford estate, in Norfolk, he paid £10,000 over the rental-worth, because half the village going with the property, one of the nomination seats in Parliament for the borough went with it also: and a friend of mine told me, not long ago, that when his Lordship was at one time thinking of reselling the estate, he offered it to him, enumerating, among its attractions, that it gave an incontestable seat in the Commons for life. Lord ASHBURTON was a man of business and a man of truth; what he said in this case was literally true. If the Jews look out in time, they may pick up the fee-simple of a few seats in this way, and hold them until the next Reform bill makes a clean sweep of such burlesque representations. But you must not think me illiberal if I venture to anticipate that for counties or large towns, few of the race now made eligible, will ever be elected.

Meanwhile, a tendency long existing, but heretofore rather disavowed, has made itself very obvious in the bulk of the two old oligarchic factions in Parliament, which may ere long evoke a strong and bitter feeling of resentment out of doors. I mean the barefaced efforts made during the present session to restrict the choice of candidates at Parliamentary elections to those who happen to belong to the wealthy classes of society. The obsolete and valueless law, requiring each Member of the House of Commons to possess a nominal income of £300 a year, having been abolished, the abolition was made a pretext by certain leading Whigs and an equal number of (*soi-disant* liberal) Tories, to introduce a measure abrogating the privilege of exemption from arrest for debt. Everybody agrees that if a man becomes an insolvent, he has no business in Parliament. But the capricious power of sudden arrest, at the suit of a creditor liable to be acted on by the basest or most corrupt motives, is quite a different thing; and in a commercial country, where the fluctuations of trade unexpectedly plunge some of the best men into difficulties, from which their only chance of extrication is the preservation of their personal credit, it would be an engine of the most miserable and cruel oppression to enact that a merchant or manufacturer should be made the target of party spleen, and the victim of political sharp practice, if he happened to be an M. P. at the moment of a financial crisis. At heart, our aristocrats would as gladly be rid of men in trade as of men of genius. MILBREAD and SHERIDAN were regarded in their day as much intruders on the privileged arena, as BRIGHT and ROEBUCK are now; and though the retrograde project in question has for the present been dropped, owing to the lateness of the session, the support which it received from Ministers on the one hand, and from men like Lord GREY on the other, renders it probable that we shall see it revived again next year. A still more important step in the money-governing direction has, I am sorry to say, been taken within the last few days at the instance of the administration of Lord DERBY itself. A clause has been carried in Committee of an annual act regulating elections, entitling every elector to claim from the candidate for whom he votes, the cost of his conveyance to the poll. Such a stride in the downward path of corruption would have been thought impossible some years ago; yet, *pro hac vice*, it is actually made; and there seems to be little chance of its being retracted during the few remaining days that will elapse before the impending prorogation.

All means are taking to quicken that event, in order that certain members of both Houses may be present at the spectacle of the 5th prox. at Cherbourg. Lord PALMERSTON, it was said at first, meant to make one of Her Majesty's senatorial escort. But I am told that the veteran courtier either never intended to do so, or that he has upon consideration changed his mind. I have reason to know that a great many other distinguished politicians have excused themselves in like manner. It is further rumored that the squadron originally ordered to be in readiness as royal convoy, has been reduced very materially. The change is ascribed to the interposition of Sir CHARLES NAPIER, whose anxious solicitude for all that touches the naval honor of his country, no one doubts. Aware of the incompleteness of the equipment of several of the frigates and line-of-battle ships at first ordered to be in readiness to attend the Queen on her intended visit to the coast of France, the gallant Admiral addressed, it is said, urgent remonstrances to Lord DERBY and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON not to provoke comparison with the brilliant fleet now assembling under the flag of our traditionary rival; but to be content with sending half a dozen pennants as a mere guard of honor to the English Court during its cruise in the channel. If such advice has really been rendered by Sir CHARLES NAPIER, he will, I think, be thanked by all prudent and politic persons. There is an ostentatious magnitude in the whole of the warlike arrangements known to be in preparation at Cherbourg, which would gain still greater importance in the eyes of Europe if contrasted conspicuously with an ineffective British fleet; and so long as a large portion of the world is guided (or *gammoned*) by the outward show of power, and its unreflecting head is apt to be bewildered by startling contrasts, the preservation of its equanimity and peace is best consulted by affording the *claqueurs* of such an ally as LOUIS NAPOLEON nothing to boast about. As for the French people generally, their present humor may perhaps be best described in the words of an accomplished and keen observer recently returned to this country from a sojourn of several months in Paris and the southern departments of the Empire: "The prevalent feeling towards England is one of painful sourness and vexation. They cannot conceal their chagrin at our material prosperity, while industry with them is in a state of artificially bloated inertia, approaching to syncope; and at our political freedom and security, compared with their humiliating vassalage and despair. The uppermost sentiment is not that of active aversion, nor one that would readily be made contributory to schemes of open war; but there is a sense of intolerable mortification, arising not only from the comparative condition of the two nations, but also from a remembrance of the professed friendship subsisting between the two Courts—a remembrance not the less embittered by occasional misgivings as to its sincerity *au fonde.*"

The town has amused itself for some days past with varying versions of a domestic tale of misery, in which the name of one of our most eminent writers, now occupying a place in the Administration, has been unavoidably made to figure. For several years husband and wife have lived apart by mutual consent, but disagreements having continued to prevail between them—chiefly relative, it is believed, to money matters—a great deal of irritation on both sides appears to have been excited, and all efforts to bring about a better understanding unhappily proved unavailing. On the occasion of the right honorable gentleman's reelection upon taking office, the lady was ill-advised enough to attend the county town, and to make generally known in no very measured terms the nature of her alleged grievances, and her estimate of the man whom those she addressed had just made choice of as their representative. Angry letters followed, and at last, under the advice of certain medical gentlemen, the wife was by order of her husband placed under restraint. Appeal was forthwith made on her behalf to the proper authorities, and the result of an impartial investigation has been her liberation and a final act of conjugal separation, suitable provision having been made for an independent maintenance on the part of the lady. A scandal-loving world is ever on tip-toe to turn opportunities of this kind to account, and to make them the pegs whereupon to hang all manner of malicious and shameful inuendoes. I should hardly have noticed the family quarrel in question at all, were it not that I have been led to form a very strong opinion that there exists no real foundation in the present instance for any insinuations of the kind. Faults of temper there may have been on each side, and injudicious counsellors are never wanting. But a very warm friend of the husband volunteered the admission to me a day or two ago, that in the end the unhappy wife had behaved well; and I have not even heard one tangible or specific act of cruelty attributed to the husband,—for the wrongful imputation of insanity was manifestly an error of other parties, not one with which he is fairly to be considered chargeable. It cannot, however, be denied that the events of most notoriety in what is called good society this season, have not been calculated to raise that vainglorious and haughty class in the esteem of the rest of the community. The letter signed S. S. O., in to-day's *Times*, points to a series of violations of social decency by persons occupying distinguished positions in the *beau monde*, in terms guarded indeed, but not so obscure as to leave any one here in doubt as to those who are intended. The witty and eloquent censor of Crimean jobs and of Cremorne manners, diminished the effect of his rebuke by his rage against *Crinoline* and steel petticoats. But it certainly seems as if our upper classes, in the absence of any wise or self-respecting preference for the political idiosyncracy of their own country over that of France, had resolved to import the morals with the fashions of the Tuileries. In the most public places noblemen of high rank, great fortune and personal distinction, no longer disdain appearing in company that professional or mercantile men would not venture to be seen in; and the Court, with all its professions of rigidity, shuts its eyes to what everybody sees; and *haut ton* laughs in its wide sleeves and goes to dinner.

We have every prospect of an unusually rich and early harvest. In many of the southern counties oats, barley, and even wheat, is already cut; and throughout the midland districts active preparations are making for harvest-work the first week in August. This, coupled with the nature of the announcements made last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to the healthful character of the revenue during the current quarter, are calculated to impart renewed buoyancy to mercantile enterprise; and by Michaelmas it is to be hoped that we shall see an end to the protracted inactivity that all classes of producers and employers have so long complained of. Uncertainty as to the duration of the civil war in India is now the chief cause for misgiving or distrust. The news last received of the recapture of SCINDIAH'S capital, by our troops under Sir HUGH ROSE, are considered highly favorable: but I fear Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S prognostics will turn out to be correct, and that we have yet half a year at least of exhausting work in the field before us.

Has Swill-Milk been Analyzed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of last Friday there is a very able communication from Dr. A. C. CASTLE, on the subject of the swill-milk investigation. In his letter, Dr. CASTLE endeavors to show that because the analysis of Messrs. DOREMUS and CHILTON failed to prove the deleterious nature of swill-milk, that deductions drawn from established facts in physiological and pathological science, or even the observations of every-day life, are of more value in the consideration of the question than the researches of the chemists. That the public are also of this opinion is evident, as, notwithstanding these gentlemen have returned a verdict in favor of the suspected fluid, the general aversion to the article is as strong as ever.

The examination of swill-milk, made by Doctors CHILTON and DOREMUS, is unsatisfactory because, although it shows that it contained all the usual ingredients of pure milk, *it does not prove that there was nothing else present*; consequently, according to an universally-admitted chemical axiom, the *analysis is imperfect.* Again the process followed in conducting the examination is not given; consequently the inference might be drawn that only the ordinary constituents of healthy milk were sought for, and persons of a suspicious turn of mind might be led to inquire whether the quantities and decimals appended to the various components had been got by actual measurement or by the pen. There is no evidence that any microscopic examination of the liquid was made on any of the experiments instituted to test the relative proneness of the various samples of pure and swill milk to run into putrefaction or fermentation, nor have their comparative value as articles of diet been *tested* on the lower animals.

The public appear to be satisfied of the noxious nature of swill-milk. I conceive it to be within the power of science to demonstrate the fact, and the chemists of this City owe it to themselves and the credit of the art they profess, to carry out a more elaborate and satisfactory series of experiments than have as yet been instituted; meanwhile let us congratulate ourselves that the instinctive repugnance felt for this article forms a more serious bar to its universal employment than the lessons and warnings of the philosopher.

MEDICUS AMERICANUS.

State Teachers' Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOCKPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

The New-York State Teachers' Association convened this morning for the thirteenth time, in Ringueburg Hall, with a full attendance. Many distinguished educators, both of this and other States, among whom is the State Superintendent of Kansas, are here, and teachers are flocking in by every train. The hospitalities of the pretty little village are freely extended to the visitors, who are in some danger of being sliced up, so that there may be enough to go around.

The meeting was opened by a prayer by the Rev. WM. WISNER, of Lockport, after which Ex-Governor HUNT welcomed the Association, in behalf of the townsmen, in a speech that was very well received.

GEORGE L. FARNHAM, President of the Association, made an opening address, quite pacific in character, and very much to the point. We say pacific, for the reason that these meetings have been usually somewhat stormy in character, and deficient in that directness of purpose which is usually thought desirable in such gatherings. Mr. FARNHAM'S address, which was brief, was chiefly devoted to the imperfections in the present School system, and the reforms needed there —points to which he urgently entreated the teachers to devote their especial attention. First among these was the want of unity, and a proper system of gradation in the schools. There were scarcely two schools, academies or colleges in the State, which pursued the same course of study; the text-books were widely different; what was authority in one school was rejected in another; the books used in some of the primaries were very well suited to a junior class in college; and with this want of system and uniformity, the confusion of ideas in respect to education that prevailed among teachers was easily accounted for. Some general rule should be adopted which would equalize instruction and establish a regular gradation of schools from the primary to the college, accessible to every child in the land. But all would be vain, he urged, until some means could be adopted to secure a regular attendance at the schools. The Superintendent's report proved that not one-fourth of the scholars were punctual at their schools, and the cities were filled with children who would never attend a school on anything short of compulsion. What was the use of multiplying school-houses while the children would not avail themselves of them? It was unjust to compel the State to support common schools while the parents were under no reciprocal obligation to send their children to them. In Germany, every child was compelled to attend school from the age of five to fourteen, and the idea was a good one to engraft among us here. Nothing short of a system of compulsory education could ever render our free-school system radically perfect. Next came a disquisition on the duties of teachers, which was especially in place. It is a well-known fact that very many of our common school teachers are better fitted to be taught than to teach—at all events, Mr. FARNHAM asserted it from his own personal observation; and he recommended that the standard of qualifications should be raised—not in the mere knowledge of text-books, but in respect to liberal culture, general information, and sound judgment. Teachers should be thoroughly educated, not only in school text-books, but in general literature, in order to train their scholars rightly. Of course, to do this, they must have facilities for educating themselves, and be paid better salaries than wood-choppers,—and this was another reform for the attention of the Association.

There was need, too, of a more extensive school literature; there were but few books on the art of teaching, and when our efficient teachers died, their works died with them.

Mr. FARNHAM took his seat in the midst of applause, after pledging himself to fulfill his duties impartially, without regard to personal feeling.

Miscellaneous business next came up. The chair was empowered to appoint sundry Committees, and after spending three quarters of an hour in fixing the dinner hour and the time for the evening meeting, the meeting adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened spiritedly enough. There has always been an evident disposition on the part of the Association to exclude women from the business of the meeting, and when the chair announced three Committees, composed exclusively of men, Miss ANTHONY demurred to the arrangement, and proposed that two women should be added to each Committee, for as nine-tenths of the teachers were women, it was not quite fair that they should be entirely forgotten. This excited some brisk discussion, and a little personality besides. Several disclaimed the implication, and insisted that there was no intention whatever of excluding women, except as they wished to be excluded. Miss ANTHONY wondered whether if five women should be appointed on a Committee, and no men, the men wouldn't feel somewhat aggrieved. Her proposition was lost by a small vote, and the Association proceeded to hear the Report of the Committee on prizes, appointed last year to consider the subject.

The resolution which formed the groundwork of the report read as follows:

Resolved, That the practice of offering prizes in our schools is wrong in principle, operating mischievously upon the social, moral and intellectual nature of those whom it is intended to benefit.

The report was long and decidedly in favor of the resolution, on the ground that the prize-system rewards success instead of merit, besides acting unfavorably on the majority by neglect or discouragement, and on the competitors themselves by encouraging an unhealthy and abnormal growth of the intellect.

A long discussion followed the report. Previously to its reading, a number of letters from various educators in different parts of the State had been read, some favoreble and others unfavorable to the resolution. Mr. BULKLEY thought that prizes might be offered or prizes awarded without any particular mischief The whole structure of society was more or less dependent upon this principle. The agricultural societies and colleges awarded prizes—why make the intermediate schools and primaries an exception?

Mr. CAVERT, the Chairman of the Committee, said that he wished to strike a blow at the whole prize-system.

Mr. CLAPP moved to lay the resolution on the table, for in his opinion it killed the afforesaid system so effectually that it killed with it some of our finest scholars—men who had taken their prizes first in the colleges, and afterwards in life.

Mr. CRUIKSHANK opposed this. He thought it folly to come together year after year to do something, which they never did, and urged the Association to dispose of the subject one way or the other. But the Association was not prepared to commit itself, and the unfortunate resolution was sent to the table—*alias* oblivion.

Miss HELEN M. PHILLEO, of Boonville, read a well-written essay on "Practical Education," which was received with warm applause. Miss PHILLEO is a young lady of prepossessing personal appearance, and is favorably known as a Lyceum Essayist. A vote of thanks was given the speaker, and her speech requested for publication in the New-York *Teacher*.

Mr. BULKLEY called attention to the approaching National Teachers' Association, to be held in Cincinnati, and stated that arrangements had been made with several of the Southern and Western railroads, whereby return tickets would be furnished the visitors free of cost, and that the Burnet House, of Cincinnati, had promised to reduce their fare one dollar per day. A resolution was then adopted to send a delegation from the New-York Association, after which the meeting adjourned till the evening session.

EVENING SESSION.

The first important matter of the evening, after disposing of a few trifling matters, was the introduction of a series of resolutions by Mr. SHELDON, of Oswego, the first of which declared that moral culture was unwarrantably neglected in our public schools, and advocating the introduction of suitable moral text-books. This was evidently designed to usher in another, declaring the Bible to be the said text-book, but its unfortunate wording excited the ire of the teachers generally, who were not at all disposed to rank their schools so low, or to accept the need of *text-books* at all. The real point designed to be met was to administer a rebuke to the recent expulsion of the Bible from some of the public schools of New-York. But none of the teachers were willing to admit that their schools were under the ban, and [illegible] New-York had been made the scape-goat for [illegible] sins of omission, Mr. PARTRIDGE, of the aforesaid City, took up the gauntlet in its defence, and proved that this was true of but four Wards there. The resolution was voted superfluous and laid upon the table.

The Rev. ALVIN BARTLETT, of Owego, was the speaker of the evening. His sbbject was "Language," his theory, that it had developed, geologic-wise, from the rude stratas of the Silurian formations, to the rich luxuriance of our own period. Give a nation mighty thoughts, said he, and they will clothe themselves in mighty language. In the rude dialects of the savages may be heard their ruder thoughts, in the hexameters of the Greeks their bravery and beauty. Language is a character-exponent. This theory he brought home to the teacher, by giving him the responsibility of shaping the language of his scholars, not only in grammar, but also in practice.

Mr BARTLETT'S speech was a decided success, and it were as easy to catch the ripples of a sparkling river as the happy thoughts and humorous fancies with which it was filled to overflowing. In personal appearance he is a mere boy, but otherwise he is a good deal of a BEECHER. He took his seat amid a thunder of applause, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The Liberia Slave-Trade.

EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT B[illegible], DECEMBER, 1857.

"Duty, as well as propriety, dictate that I should at least cursorily allude to the system that has been for some years prosecuted on our coast by foreigners, for the purpose of securing emigrants—aborigines as well as Americo Liberians—to supply the demand for labor in their Colonies; as also to acquaint you with such remedial measures as have been adopted by this government to correct the abuses of the system on our coast.

You are no doubt aware that the enterprise was vigorously prosecuted on our coast by British subjects a few years ago; but upon the issue of a proclamation by this Government—which was impelled by the constant predatory wars fomented by the system —requiring all such emigrant ships to repair to this port before clearing the coast, for the purpose of complying with the law enjoining the procurement of passports, that ascertainment might be made by this Government as to whether such emigration was voluntary or constrained, they voluntarily discontinued the enterprise, having been convinced of the evils it created among the aborigines, notwithstanding the purity of motives by which the employers were actuated.

M. CHEVALIER a French citizen, commenced prosecuting a similar enterprise on our coast in 1852 or '53 —and I regret to have to say, that such have been the intolerable evils resulting from the same, that this Government has been compelled more than once to adopt pacific measures for their repression. I will forbear to particularize further than to say, that by this system wars have been fomented among the native tribes within this Republic to make prisoners with which to supply emigrant ships; and though this may not have been intended by, nor fully known to, some of the masters and owners of such ships, yet they are nevertheless facts within the knowledge of our own citizens, as well as of foreigners trading on our coast. This gave rise to the renewal, last year, of the proclamation by this Government enjoining upon all such ships a strict compliance with the law requiring the procurement of passports, which, it was hoped, would have somewhat remedied the evil. But on my arrival at Cape Mount, last March, I found M. CHEVALIER there in a ship—arrived two days previously—prosecuting the same business between Cape Mount and Gallinas, (both inclusive,) and had refused to allow a boat sent off from the settlement of Robertsport to board him I immediately directed Captain COOPER to dispatch Midshipman HARRIS, of the *Lark*, to the said ship, with my compliments to M. CHEVALIER, and to inform him that it was legally and indispensably requisite that he touch at Monrovia and procure of the Secretary of State passports for all emigrants obtained within the jurisdiction of this Republic, as also to settle the duties accruing on all merchandise landed or disposed of by him within the same. I also addressed him a note to that effect by the same conveyance; with all which he assured me there would be a faithful compliance by him. In about ten minutes after midshipman HARRIS left the emigrant ship on his way back, and when about a hundred yards distant from her, he espied and overhauled a canoe near to and making for said ship with a man on board securely bound with cords, whom Mr. HARRIS released and brought on board the *Lark*; and whom I subsequently brought to this city on my return in the *Lark*. This man reported that he had been unexpectedly seized on shore that morning at Sugaree—distant only five miles from Robertsport—bound with cords, thrown into a canoe, and was being involuntarily taken off to M. CHEVALIER as an emigrant. He was incessant in his expressions of gratitude to his rescuers.

M. CHEVALIER preceded me some four or five days to Monrovia, and had left before my return, having, as I learned on my arrival, evaded, while in this port, a compliance with the passport law without absolutely refusing such compliance.

From this port M. CHEVALIER proceeded to the leeward, touching at different points along the coast within our jurisdiction, for the purpose of procuring emigrants, and leaving the tribes of each point at which he touched in a state of hostility with neighboring tribes and clans.

Soon after my arrival home from Cape Mount, His Imperial Majesty's Consul residing here made application to the State Department for additional copies of the proclamation issued last year, which he wished to forward to the French Government, stating that he had been just advised that the copies previously sent had been by some means miscarried. This fact I thought sufficiently accounted for what might be otherwise deemed an indifference on the part of that Government, in not having up to that date enjoined upon its subjects a strict compliance with the proclamation. And as I had learned about the same time from H. I. M. Consul, as well as from Captain LAPORTERIE, of H. I. M. steamship *Euphrate*, that the French Commodore in charge of his division would visit this city in a very few weeks, and being anxious if possible, to obviate the necessity of opening direct official communication on the subject with that Government, I concluded to await his arrival, so as to make representation of the whole matter to him, and to ascertain if he would engage to promptly check the evil without necessitating my having recourse to that Government. The non-arrival of the Commodore, as was expected, and the return of M. CHEVALIER to the coast again in August, with an additional number of vessels, some steamers, and their actual engagement in the same business, generating thereby intestine wars and a system of kidnapping among and by the natives within the jurisdiction of this Republic, both to the windward and leeward of this city, induced me in the same month (August) to communicate directly with that Government on the subject, respectfully setting forth the main facts in the case, and requesting that prompt action be taken to cause French subjects to desist at once from the violation of our statute laws, as well as express treaty stipulations subsisting between the two nations.

This course I deemed preferable to the precipitate employment of coercive means—which this Government could have easily commanded, being influenced principally by feelings of great respect for His Imperial Majesty's Government, from the fact that I did not, nor do I now believe for a moment, that that great and magnanimous Christian government will countenance or allow such conduct by its subjects, fraught as it is with evils of the most blighting nature to our most chrished hopes; conduct that is antagonistic to our avowed principles, and revolting to humanity; and which, if continued, must lead to endless expense on the part of this Government to suppress those intestine wars, and for the preservation of peace and order among the tribes within our jurisdiction. Until I shall have reason to believe to the contrary, I must believe that His Imperial Majesty's Government is as incapable as Great Britain or any other magnanimous nation of countenancing a system, the abuses of which render it so pregnant with injustice and cruelty; and that the facts have only to be laid before that great nation in order to a check being promptly put to it, an assurance of which I am in daily expectation of from His Imperial Majesty's Government.

I feel impelled by a sense of duty, gentlemen, to especially invite your attention to the necessity and propriety of so providing by law at this session, as will effectually put an end to this system of procuring emigrants of our aborigines for foreign countries. There is no good in it! It is antagonistic to our avowed principles, and must be revolting to the feelings of a humane Christian world. I am fully aware of the difficulty and apparent inconsistency of restraining voluntary emigration to a republican Government; but when the moral, intellectual and social condition of our aborigines is considered, we find ourselves necessitated to a great extent to assume the relation of guardians to them; which relation the claims of humanity and justice dictate we should sustain to them, at least until they attain to a greater moral, social and intellectual elevation

The numerous evils that have already to our knowledge resulted from the system, and which have so repeatedly and at so much expense required the interposition of this Government to repress, plainly dictate to us that we must either sustain the relation of guardians to them to a considerable extent or else renounce our political jurisdiction. We must judge for them in this case, and by law put an effectual stop to a system that will ever—while being prosecuted—prove destructive to their peace and welfare, and that will entail a disgrace upon our land and country.

As the law now stands, there is nothing to prevent foreigners from prosecuting the system, provided there be a compliance with the laws of the Republic, especially the one enjoining the procurement of passports. By virtue of this law, Captain SIMONS, of the ship *Regina Cœli*, of Nantes, was permitted last month—after having regularly entered his vessel at the Custom-house and respectfully manifested every disposition and given assurance that he would strictly comply with our laws—to engage in the [illegible]ort of procuring voluntarily emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic, he having to clear from this port before leaving the coast, when each emigrant will be strictly interrogated as to whether he emigrated voluntary or otherwise; and a passport for each one he is permitted to take will have to be procured of the Secretary of State; and proper obligations entered into for their safe return within a given time. He has also been officially notified and cautioned by the Superintendent at Robertsport through my direction, and subsequently in this city in presence of H. I. M. Consul, of the risk he runs in procuring emigrants in this way, from the fact that the declaration of each emigrant to the examining officer of this port, is that by which the Secretary of State will be guided in determining in which cases he shall issue passports.

I do sincerely hope, gentlemen, that before another application is made, you will have so modified the law as will consistently with our republicanism put an effectual stop to the system.

[illegible] SMITH AT SYRACUSE.

Republicans Denied the Right to Vote.

Extraordinary Displays of Parliamentary Practice.

Speeches, Resolutions, Criminations, Recriminations, Confusion, and Ultimate Nomination of Mr. Smith by a Few of His Admirers.

From Our Own Reporter.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

The political alembic has already begun to work, and already have the elements of party strife begun to emit their gases. The first Convention of the season took place here, at Syracuse, to-day. The movement which originated with some of the radical Anti Slavery and Anti-Liquor people of this State, for the purpose of securing the nomination of GERRIT SMITH for Governor, has reached its climax. On the 30th of June last, some friends of Mr. SMITH issued a circular which, after expressing an utter want of reliance on parties and party machinery as instruments through which to accomplish the two great aims of the friends of temperance and freedom—to wit: the suppression of the liquor traffic and a total abnegation of the fugitive slave act and determined hostility to its enforcement—goes on to assert an unbounded confidence in Mr. SMITH's success, should he be nominated by the people, and concludes thus:

"Believing this to be true, and feeling the overwhelming force of the reasons given above for this step, we, whose names are below, invite the voters of the Empire State to meet us in mass Convention in the City of Syracuse, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating GERRIT SMITH, of Madison County, to be elected Governor of this State at the next Gubernatorial election."

In recognition of this appeal Mr. SMITH, a few days since, at a public meeting in Peterboro, stated his determination to accept such a nomination, provided the Convention should be large and the feeling in his favor unanimous. The voters responded, in their turn, by appearing, yesterday, at the Market Hall in Syracuse, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The attendance, at first, was desperately meagre, in spite of the inducements held forth in the following handbill, which was sparsely posted over the city during the morning.

"THE MASS STATE CONVENTION TO NOMINATE GERRIT SMITH FOR GOVERNOR,

will assemble at City Hall to day, Aug. 4, at 11 A. M. A number of distinguished sreakers will be present, among whom will be FRED. DOUGLASS, WM. GOODELL, and Dr. MAX LANGENSCHWARTZ, a distinguished German.

A club of vocalists from Peterboro' will be present, and GEO. CLARK, the vocalist of temperance and freedom, will also sing.

Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to attend."

But, to use a phrase once popular in its day, it was "no go." The club of vocalists were not forthcoming, neither were the ladies and gentlemen. By degrees, however, the assemblage increased from seven to about the square of seven. At no time during the forenoon did it exceed that. After waiting patiently for about three quarters of an hour, the Rev. ABRAHAM PRUYN, or PRYNE, (whose subsequent proceedings in the Convention reminded one of the saying of LOUIS QUATORZE—*L'etat, c'est moi*—) rose and called the assemblage to order.

He nominated Mr. W. O. DUVAL as President, but that gentleman declined.

He then nominated the Rev ISAAC PARKS, of Canastota.

A member suggested the propriety of suppressing for the nonce the "Rev."

Mr. PARKS was elected, and took the chair.

Mr. PRUYN then read the closing paragraph of the call for the Convention, as above. He thought that at this time it was advisable to appoint a Secretary, and accordingly proposed the name of Mr. LORING FOWLER, of Canastota. Mr. FOWLER declined peremptorily.

Professor KINGSLEY, of Cortlandt, was nominated and elected without opposition.

Mr. PRUYN proposed in the next place that a Committee of five be appointed to draft a series of resolutions. Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected: Abraham Pruyn, of Cortlandt, Wm. Goodell, of New-York City, Geo. Blossom, of Oswego, Wm. O. Duval, of Cayuga, A. C. Stone, of Madison.

Another difficulty now presented itself. It was discovered that Professor KINGSLEY, who had been elected Secretary, was not present.

The deficiency was supplied by the unanimous election of Mr. CLARK, the "minstrel of Temperance and Freedom."

Mr. CLARK was urged to sing, by way of prelude.

He sang "Where there's a will there's a way," and was applauded.

Mr. PRUYN then proposed as Vice-Presidents ISAIAH RICE, of Wayne County, and HAMILTON LITTLEFIELD, of Oswego.

Both were elected without opposition.

The organization having been thus completed, the Clerk was called on for another song, but refused.

The Convention, on motion of Mr. PRUYN, adjourned till 2 o'clock, it being now 12.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock the Convention reassembled, but did not resume business for some time, owing to the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The attendance, on the whole, was considerably larger than during the morning, the most conspicuous of the recent accessions being Mr. FRED. DOUGLASS. A heavy storm of rain, accompanied by occasional peals of thunder and frequent flashes of lightning, occurred before the Convention had fully met, and, doubtless, was instrumental in diminishing the attendance. Mr. PRUYN, the most important individual missing, at length made his appearance, considerably out of breath.

The fact being announced to the Chairman, he called on Mr. PRUYN to submit the resolutions.

Mr. PRUYN complied, the report being as follows:

Whereas, The wise, just and faithful administration of the Government is of infinitely more importance than the numerical success of any political party; and,

Whereas, Political parties are only useful as the servants of the people in securing such administration, and are always dangerous when they become masters of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of New-York, hold allegiance to principles and measures, and claim our right and assert it to be our duty to depart from party usages and throw off party control whenever the unfaithfulness of parties renders such a step necessary, in order to protect ourselves from great wrong, and to secure the blessings of just and impartial laws and their administration by wise and faithful rulers.

Resolved, That the political parties of our State have as yet failed to secure for us such an administration of Government as we need and demand, in order to protect us from the maddening curse of rum selling and from the encroachments of slavery and inhumanity and barbarous cruelty of the Fugitive Slave Act; and despairing of the hope that these parties will do any better, if as well, in the future than they have done in the Past, we now resolve to take our cause in our own hands, and pledge ourselves to God and our country to stand shoulder to shoulder in this great work of securing a free, just and pure government, until the curse of intemperance shall be stayed in its ravages among our people, and until every human being who sets foot upon the soil of the Empire State shall be protected from every attempt to enslave them, whether made by the individual kidnapper or by the officers of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That American Slavery is a crime against God and man, of such matchless magnitude that no forms of law can change its infernal character—no limitations or restrictions of its territory or its power can reconcile us to its continued existence, but we raise our voices in the name of God and humanity to demand its eradication from every foot of the soil of our country.

Resolved, That in licensing the sale of maddening liquors, our State Government offers to sell indulgences to commit crimes which entail unnameable woes and misery upon our people, and becomes a panderer to a degrading vice, and pockets the wages of sin; and we demand that it shall not only cease to grant such licenses, but that it shall use all its power to protect ourselves, our wives and children from the accursed traffic in liquors, which fill our streets with madmen, our land with widows and orphans, and our prisons with criminals.

Resolved, That having inscribed these principles upon our banner, we now proceed to designate our standard-bearer who under it shall lead us to victory; and recognizing in GERRIT SMITH a statesman possessed of the highest order of talents—as a man endowed by Heaven with all the qualities which fit him to be a civil ruler—a friend of virtue, whose integrity is above question—a friend of man whose philanthropy is not restricted by color or clime, and a life long and devoted advocate of freedom and temperance—we hereby nominate him for Governor of the State of New-York, and placing our banner in his hands, pledge to him our unswerving support, with the determination to make every effort to secure his election.

Resolved, That believing as we do that our principles are dear to the hearts of multitudes of voters in this State of every party, and here, especially to the masses of the Republican Party with the exception of a part of its leaders, we invite the voters of the Republican Party, and all the friends of Freedom and Temperance, of whatever party in our State, to unite with us in one earnest and determined effort to rescue our great State from the power of Slavery and Rum, and to elect a Governor worthy of the confidence and respect of her enlightened and virtuous people.

Resolved, That believing as we do that our principles are dear to the hearts of the voters of this State of every party, with the exception of a part of their leaders, we invite all the friends of Freedom and Temperance, of whatever party in our State, to unite with us in our earnest and determined effort to rescue our great State from the power of Slavery and rum, and to elect a Governor worthy of the confidence and respect of her enlightened and virtuous people.

Resolved, That we hereby invite and urge our candidate to canvass the State and meet the masses of the people in their several counties, to discuss before them and with whomsoever shall question him, the principles, measures and policy which should characterize the government of the great State of New-York.

Mr. PRUYN further said: In submitting this report, perhaps it is proper that I should say that one of the members of the Committee dissented from some sentiments in the resolutions, but nevertheless was quite willing that they should be reported; aside from that, the Committee were unanimous. [Loud applause.]

CHAIRMAN—What will you do with the report?

A MEMBER—I move its acceptance and reference to a Committee.

Mr. MCGOWAN—Before that proposition is put, I should like to have the resolution next to the last one read.

ANOTHER MEMBER—Would it not be good to take up the resolutions separately, and separately vote on them?

A MEMBER—We shall have to accept them first.

CHAIRMAN—I suppose the next thing in order would be the adoption or rejection of the resolutions.

Mr. CALKINS—It has been suggested that the last resolution but one should be read again.

CHAIRMAN—Then is it desirable that that resolution should be read?

Mr. PRUYN—Not till we come to take action on them.

The acceptance of the report was then moved and carried, *nem. con.*

A member then renewed the motion that the resolutions be taken up separately.

Mr. PRUYN was of opinion that the resolutions must be discussed as a whole, and that when the Convention came to take them up for action, they should be voted on one by one

A REPORTER FROM UTICA—Mr. Chairman, I have a modest request to make on behalf of myself and my associates, and that is, that each gentleman as he rises shall state his name and residence. The Chair concurred in the propriety of this request.

The motion to consider the resolutions as a whole, and act on them *seriatim*, was carried.

The resolutions were again read, and again Mr. MCGOWAN excepted to the last but one.

The Rev. Mr. AUSTIN, of Auburn, arose and said: I do not know whether the author or authors of these resolutions—the Committee who reported them—are desirous that they should be passed by this meeting. I have some doubt in my mind on that point. It seems to me that if they have any regard for Mr. Smith, for whom they have undoubtedly a very high respect, but not higher, I think, than I have myself, they would rather not have these resolutions finally passed by this meeting. I think if they have regard for his feelings, and the position he wishes to occupy before the voters of this State, they will not wish to pass those resolutions at this time. for, if I understand him, it would be placing him in a position he does not wish to occupy. If I understand his desires from the speech he made at his home, not long since, he did not wish a nomination from this Convention unless it was a mass meeting of the friends of temperance and freedom in the State of New York. Any man has but to use his eyes to see that this is not a mass meeting. If it is, it is a very small mass meeting, any way, and therefore I do not think it can come up to the desire of Mr. SMITH himself. If he were present, he would not, as the wise and judicious man that I deem him to be, desire that this meeting should come forward and nominate him. If this be a test of the number and strength of his friends, it certainly is very discouraging. I do not rise to make a long speech on this subject, but to offer a word of counsel to the friends of Mr. SMITH. Most certainly I can conceive a time and circumstances when I should be very glad to vote for all these resolutions, and when I could hold up both my hands in favor of Mr. SMITH being elected to occupy the position of Governor of this State. But I am fearful—indeed, I am positive—that this movement cannot make him Governor of the State of New-York, and that it would but injure him, place him in a false position, and crush him as a political man, if it fails, and I cannot see how it can do otherwise than fail. If we look at this meeting as a test of the success of this move, it certainly must be a failure. Where are Mr. SMITH's friends? Where is there zeal, power or force enough to carry this movement through? This is a bold step, an important step, and one which, I think, the friends of Mr. SMITH should not take, unless they are very confident of success. Now, upon what are we to count for success, if we are to look upon this Convention as a test of the strength of his friends? It seems to me that this proceeding is unwise. It is well known to you yourselves that the Republican Party was formed but a few years since, for the purpose of combining all the different classes of persons in this State who are opposed to the liquor traffic and to the Slavery which is cursing our land. That party was formed for the purpose of gathering in all those persons who were to coöperate in carrying out those measures of social reform. That party, I admit, has not done all that I should have liked to see it do, or that any of us would have liked to see it do. It has not fulfilled all our expectations, but I think it has done well, under the circumstances. I think it is better to move slowly and surely than rashly and prematurely. The Republican Party, I grant, has made mistakes, but it has done very well in opposing the slave-power and the liquor traffic of our country. It seems to me that we had better let that party go on and coöperate with it. Let Mr. SMITH take hold of the party and purify it and weed out its errors. Here is a great power in our State, already fully organized and ready to go on. We have been trying to get this consolidation of strength among the opponents of Slavery and the rum traffic, and we have succeeded in a good degree. And just as soon as the opportunity offers for this great party of reform—the Republican Party—to achieve a splendid victory and to destroy the slave-power in this State—just as soon as this opportunity fairly presents itself, this inopportune movement has taken place, and what will be the result of it?——

Mr. DUVAL said he rose to call the gentleman to order, on the ground that an opponent to the nomination of GERRIT SMITH had no right to speak in this Convention.

Mr. AUSTIN—Am I to understand that this Convention, at this early period in its proceedings, is prepared to put a gag on the lips of the speakers?

[Cries of "Go on," "go on"]

Mr. PRUYN—I wish to have this point of order settled first.

Mr. DUVAL—I know Mr. AUSTIN, and know that he is a great friend of Mr. SEWARD, who, I have no doubt, sent him here to-day. [Great disturbance and confusion.]

Mr. PRUYN—I raise this point. There never was a political convention held in this State where the opponents of the very objects stated in the call ever attempted, or ever even had the disposition to intrude themselves and oppose it. The point of order is not only well taken as a point of order, but infinitely well taken as a point of courtesy.

Mr. AUSTIN—I cannot but express my great surprise at these remarks, and ——

Mr. PRUYN—Let us have the point of order decided.

CHAIRMAN—I suppose from the meaning of the call of the Convention that ——

Mr. AUSTIN—Will you allow me to state my position before you give your decision?

CHAIRMAN—I have no objection to that.

Mr. AUSTIN—Very well. I stand here, first, as a friend of temperance, and any man who knows me, knows I have been a life-long friend of temperance. On that ground I claim a right to be heard at this meeting. In the second place, I am a friend of GERRIT SMITH, and, I believe, I am as good a friend as he has got in this room. It is my sincere friendship for him which prompts me to adopt the course I have taken, and to protect him from his unsafe friends.

Mr. PRUYN—Yes, but they are on the other side.

Mr. DUVAL—(Excitedly)—I have one thing to say. I know that when WM. H. SEWARD lent money to start a liquor store in Auburn, Mr. AUSTIN emphatically denied it over and over again, though the fact was put beyond question. He was always a friend of Mr. SEWARD, always sustained him in everything, and that is the Rev. Mr. AUSTIN.

CHAIRMAN—I supposed the object of this meeting was to nominate Mr. SMITH, if a majority of his friends should see proper,

Mr. AUSTIN—Certainly, that was it.

Mr. PRUYN—No, it is not. That is not the call. There is not a doubt in that expressed as to the object of this meeting. It imperatively declared the object to be the nomination of Mr. SMITH.

Mr. AUSTIN—Did not Mr. SMITH say in his speech that he did not wish to be nominated unless upon certain conditions, which are here wanting.

CHAIRMAN—(After perusing the call)—If that is the call, it will exclude all remarks in opposition to the nomination.

Mr. AUSTIN—If the Chairman will allow me to say a word before the question is decided, I would——

Mr. PRUYN—The question is already decided.

Mr. AUSTIN—Is that so?

CHAIRMAN—If the object of the call be solely to nominate Mr. SMITH, this question cannot be discussed.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Then, Mr. Chairman, the resolutions are also out of order.

CHAIRMAN—I was going to remark that I supposed that in the discussion of the resolutions the gentlemen would be at liberty to express their opinions *pro* and *con*.

Mr. AUSTIN—Permit me a word in explanation. I have been charged with having been sent here by Mr. SEWARD. That is an entire mistake. I wish to be a free man, and express my own convictions, and not the convictions of other men. What I have stated in regard to Mr. SEWARD respecting the liquor business, is perfectly true, and can be established in a court of law. My record is true on the temperance cause and on the Anti-Slavery cause; but I wish to say that if the friends of Mr. SMITH at this meeting do not wish to have this question discussed—if they come here to put gags on the mouths of the Republicans of this State——

Mr. PRUYN—I again call the gentleman to order for using such language.

CHAIRMAN—I have simply to say that no rules have been put into my hands as to the regulation of the Convention save the call itself, and I hope gentlemen will confine themselves by that.

Mr. DOUGLASS—Will the Chairman be good enough to interpret that call for us. If our business here is to nominate Mr. SMITH for Governor of the State of New-York, let us do that and go about our business; but if these resolutions were submitted in good faith for discussion, that is another thing. Will the Chairman be kind enough to interpret the call—to let us know what it means.

Mr. PRUYN—As to the resolutions, I will explain, if you will allow me, as the drafter of them. I have not raised the point of order that it was out of order to discuss these resolutions. My point of order is this—that if any gentleman who is opposed to the very object of this Convention, which was to nominate Mr. SMITH, should claim it as a right to discuss, in the abstract, the question as to whether Mr. SMITH should be nominated or not, is clearly out of order. Now, this is in accordance with the usages of all political conventions at all times. We do not go into a Republican Convention to discuss with them the propriety of making their nominations. We sit still, like gentlemen. Neither do we go into a Democratic Convention, to interfere in their proceedings. Neither do we go into the Methodist Church to interfere with them. On the contrary, if the gentlemen here wish to hold a discussion with us on these resolutions, rather than give them any chance of saying that we did not extend to them every privilege which the most exacting could demand, I am willing, after this question is decided, and will move that a limited time be given them; but I claim that they cannot require that as a right, but must accept it as courtesy.

Mr. WM. H. BURLEIGH, of Albany, obtained the floor. He said: I am here at my own motion and also at the request of the President of the Temperance Society, and as a friend of Temperance and of Freedom. I come to attend, not a delegate Convention, but a Mass Convention. I supposed that every proposition submitted to this Convention would be admitted to a full, fair, and ample discussion—[Applause]—and that no person would be required to say that it was expedient to nominate Mr. SMITH, as preliminary to his obtaining to take part in that discussion, I will not accept the privilege of speaking in this Convention as a courtesy. If I speak at all I speak as a right. [Applause.] And I wish this point settled, whether the friends of Temperance and Freedom who are here assembled, are required to pronounce as their shibboleth the nomination of GERRIT SMITH as a prerequisite to their entering into the discussion of the questions which may be presented here. If such is the case, let us all understand it. I venture to affirm what I say for myself I say for no inconsiderable portion of this Convention, and that is, that if we speak here at all we speak as a right, and not as a courtesy. [Applause.] If this was a delegate Convention, I should understand very clearly that unless I had been duly delegated by a recognized constituency, I should have no right to be here But being invited as one of the friends of Freedom and of Temperance to meet in mass Convention, I claim all the rights that appertain to a member of a mass Convention.

Mr. DUVAL—The Chairman has not stated the whole purport of the call. The gentleman has been invited here not only as a friend of Temperance and of Freedom, but to do a specific thing. That specific object is to nominate GERRIT SMITH for Governor. Those who have met to do that here have a right to discuss these resolutions, and no other man has a right to open his head here. [Laughter and applause.]

A MEMBER—I would like to know whether a man has a right to vote here who is opposed to the nomination of GERRIT SMITH?

A VOICE—Certainly not!

Mr. GOODELL—I am now 66 years old, and have been present at, I suppose, twenty different nominating Conventions, at which I have appeared merely as a spectator, and my experience has been, that when a man who does not belong to the organization in whose name the Convention is held, appears there, he has no right to interfere in its proceedings, whether it be Democratic, Whig or Republican. Now, if this be a Convention of the Democratic or of any other political party, I wish to know it, and will be guided accordingly. If it is a Convention of those who, in calling the Convention have declared their intentions to be the performance of a specific act, then I wish that to be understood. I would like to know, however, whether I would be in order if I went into a Democratic or Republican Convention and insisted on taking part, as a matter of right, in their proceedings respecting their nominations. I came here with the impression that we were to do a specific thing. If that is not the fact, then I have mistaken my object, and, in coming here, have traveled three hundred miles for nothing.

Mr. KING, of Herkimer, rose and addressed the Chair. He was prevented from proceeding further by

Mr. PRUYN, who said: There is a point of order taken, and I wish to know if it is debateable.

Mr. KING—As a representative of the friends of Freedom and Temperance in Herkimer County, I wish to say that we had no official knowledge of this call. The only knowledge we had of it was from the bar-shops along the line.

Mr. PRUYN—That shows what party you belong to. [Laughter.]

Mr. DUVAL—I insist on the point of order.

Mr. KING—If we are to be deprived of the right of stating our sentiments, I wish the gentleman to amend his preamble, and instead of saying "the people of the State of New-York," say "the people of the State of New-York, with the exception of Herkimer."

CHAIRMAN—It appears to me that no man has a right to speak at this Convention except those who signed the call for the nomination of Mr. SMITH.

Mr. AUSTIN—I wish to say—

Mr. KING—I move that we declare GERRIT SMITH Governor, without going into any election at all.

Mr. PRUYN—I move that there be no discussion of a point of order after it is settled.

CHAIRMAN—Mr. AUSTIN rose to make a remark. I do not know for what purpose.

Mr. KING—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. MCGOWAN—I did not come here as a Democrat, or as a Republican, or as an outsider and a friend of WM. H. SEWARD, who is the friend of the Irish groggeries. And for gentlemen to begin here to allege that the Republican Party has done all that was necessary and that everything is going on right and smooth, is all humbug. The Republicans have cheated us and humbugged the people year after year, [applause and hisses,] and we cannot stand it any longer. With a single exception the resolutions are right and ought to be engraven on the hearts of the people. Is it to be supposed that there are no more friends of GERRIT SMITH than what we see here? No, gentleman, but if I send out a boy here he will get, in 20 minutes, enough Democrats and roughs and rowdies to vote down GERRIT SMITH by an overwhelming majority. No man can be allowed to speak at this meeting unless he goes in and records his name to that call, so that he may not be able to go out and say he had nothing to do with this, good or bad. I did not come here 150 miles to be fooled with.

CHAIRMAN—A word of explanation on the part of the Chair: I have not, myself, read the call, but I suppose from the simple fact that this was a mass Convention, that the friends of Temperance and Freedom could here express their views and feelings in relation to the measures proposed in that call. I took the Chair with such an understanding in my own mind, though I had not conversed upon it. In reading the call, however, I discovered there was a specific object contemplated, and, of course, anything aside from that would, in the opinion of the Chair, be out of order.

Mr. KING—There is a point of order before the house, on my appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. PRUYN—That gentleman, according to his own statement, is not a member of the Convention, and therefore has no right to appeal.

Mr. KING—Then the Chair is not a member.

Mr. KINGSLEY—As I seconded that motion, I suppose it would be in order to speak to it, if it be in order; but if it be out of order, even, I think it might be well to say why I have seconded it. I believe the Convention to include all who signed that call. If they signed it, they signed it for the purpose of nominating GERRIT SMITH. No man can sign that call actually, with heart as well as with hand, unless he means to nominate GERRIT SMITH. Consequently, none are members of this Convention except such as have signed it. We have no right, then, to oppose the nomination of GERRIT SMITH in this Convention, and those resolutions may be regarded as beyond the bounds of discussion because there are already two sides to a question, a for and against. As to that matter, I regard it just like this. All that is said in favor of the resolutions goes in favor of them, of course, and all that is said against these resolutions goes, I think, still stronger in their favor. I do not think there is any foundation for any opposition to these resolutions. I do not feel at all that all the Republicans in the State of New-York, or in the United States, or the members of all the other political parties in the United States, or that all the inhabitants of this whole world, can bring any valid objection why GERRIT SMITH should not be Governor of the State of New-York.

Mr. MCGOWAN—I wish to say to my friend on the left and others here, and to the friends of GERRIT SMITH, to the friends of humanity, and the temperance men in this Convention, that if anything is done to carry out the measures contemplated by the call for this meeting, it has got to be done at this Convention or at one called in the same way. As for the Republican Party, there is neither life nor vitality in it. It is a rope of sand. In the first place, they have cheated you. In the second place, they have no power. Therefore, if anything is to be done in pursuance of this call it must be done by this Convention, or by an adjourned Convention.

Mr. STONE—I rise to a question of privilege, which, I believe, always has precedence. I have asked several times that the Chairman would read the names appended to that call.

Mr. KING—I wish the Chairman would decide on my point of order.

CHAIRMAN (to Mr. STONE)—That has been my opinion, but I have not the names.

Mr. STONE—The names are not there?

CHAIRMAN—No, Sir.

Mr. STONE—Then there are no names to the call.

Mr. PRUYN—I move that all the gentlemen who signed that call be requested to rise.

Mr. MCGOWAN—As an amendment, I move that all gentlemen in favor of that call be requested to rise.

Mr. PRUYN—I accept that.

Mr. KING—I rise to amend—

Mr. PRUYN—The gentleman is not in order. Confessedly, he is not a member of this Convention.

Mr. KING—I call the gentleman to order. There is no evidence that he is a member of this Convention.

CHAIRMAN—If the Convention will put into the hands of the chair the names of those gentlemen signing that call, I shall know how to act. I do not know any member of this Convention with certainty until I can see his name here to the call.

Mr. STONE—I have not yielded the floor on my question of privilege.

Mr. AUSTIN—Will the chair entertain the question already put?

CHAIRMAN—I yield the floor to 'Squire STONE.

Mr. STONE—I came to this Convention with a large number of my immediate neighbors. I found, or have been informed, though I was not at the forenoon session, that I was named as one of the Committee on Resolutions. Now, Sir, after having been on that Committee, after having acted with it, and dissented from some of its conclusions, I have yet to learn whether I myself, or the others on that Committee, are members of the Convention?

Mr. KINGSLEY—I wish to say a word in explanation. I do not wish to gag discussion. I wish to create it. I feared that the Convention would have been too tam in the nomination of GERRIT SMITH. I feared apathy. Now, I desire discussion. I am glad the opposition has been brought in. I wish we had 10,000 men to oppose us. Our nomination would be so much the stronger. Strength is not in numbers, but in purity of motives, in intelligence and in energy.

Mr. AUSTIN—Will the Chair entertain the question before the house, which is the appeal from the decision of the Chair?

CHAIRMAN—The gentleman will appreciate the difficulties of the occasion. I was nominated Chairman of this Convention. It was a Mass Convention for a given object, and so it has been decided. I suppose that the names of the gentlemen were attached to the call, but I found none. I know not who are members of this Convention. Never having seen the call until a few minutes since, of course I never signed it. But knowing that I was a friend of Temperance and a friend of Freedom, I took up my line of march for this place, and I am willing to serve you to the best of my ability. But if none are members of the Convention but those who have signed the call, you are yet unorganized, and I am a usurper; but I do not believe in the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. PRUYN—The Chairman has made a mistake.

Mr. KING—I call the gentleman to order; he is not a member of this Convention.

Mr. PRUYN—The mistake which the Chairman made is this, that it is not those who have not signed the call, but those who are not in favor of the call who are to be considered as having no right to claim membership in this Convention.

Mr. DUVAL—This thing has been discussed for some time. One of these calls was sent to my locality and was signed by myself and several of my neighbors. It was so all over the State. I hope Republicans are not coming in here to act the part of demagogues. I hope they do not come here to prevent us from nominating GERRIT SMITH, for we shall nominate him, to-day, God willing. I hope the Republicans are not going to act the part of mobocrats. If there is any discrepancy in the proceedings, I move that we reorganize and that a Committee be appointed to enroll the names. We expected that Republicans would come here to-day. I was informed that leading Republicans from my own county would come here to vote us down.

Mr. PRUYN—Will you allow me to explain why there are no names here?

Mr. KING—I object to the gentleman's explaining. He is out of order. He has monopolized the time of this Convention since he has been here.

Mr. PRUYN—Whether Mr. KING succeeds in mobbing me down, we shall see. The reason why there is not a long list of names here, is this—

Mr. KING—That you have not got, then?

Mr. PRUYN—The calls got into circulation in each of the counties. Names were put to them in each of the counties, but these have never been collected and put into one publication. The reason of this was, because nobody supposed we were going to be mobmed in the city of Syracuse by Republicans. When we came here to carry out the objects of our Convention, we all understood that, according to the universal political usages among civilized men, we should be permitted to go on and do our business without interference from outsiders. As a means of determining who are members of this Convention I propose this, that all those who have signed the call, and all those who are in favor of the objects stated in the call, be called upon to rise.

The motion was seconded.

Several gentlemen rose to their feet amid cries of "Question, question."

Mr. AUSTIN—I would inquire—

CHAIRMAN—Mr. BURLEIGH has the floor.

Mr. AUSTIN—I want an explanation. I want to know when he (Mr. PRUYN) is in favor of nominating GERRIT SMITH.

Mr. PRUYN—The call is for a convention to nominate GERRIT SMITH to-day.

Mr. BURLEIGH—I wish to say a few words to put myself right. I do not come here as an interloper, certainly not as a rowdy or a mobocrat. I did not come here as a Republican, but in the capacity of a friend of temperance and freedom, whether I am in favor of GERRIT SMITH's nomination or not. If GERRIT SMITH is the man who can unite more of the friends of temperance and freedom than any other man, then it is all right; but I am not in favor of his nomination nilly-willy, whether wise or unwise, expedient or inexpedient. But, according to the decision given here, I deem myself, as a man of honor, secluded from this convention simply because I am not permitted to discuss the propriety of a measure which may be proper or may not. I am uncommitted on that subject, and being uncommitted, I am bound to leave the Convention, and I think that, under the decision of the Chair, all who are not absolutely committed to the nomination of Mr. SMITH, should leave the Convention with me. [Applause, and cries of "That's right."]

Mr. MCGOWAN—Let me—

CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the question is that all those who—

Mr. DOUGLASS—I move that the call be read.

Mr. DUVAL—I second the motion.

A MEMBER—There is a question of order here as to the appeal from the Chair.

Mr. PRUYN—That is no question of order, because the appeal was taken by a gentleman not a member of the Convention.

A MEMBER—If the question of the nomination of Mr. SMITH is not to be discussed, then what use in a Convention?

CHAIRMAN—The Chair will now attempt at least to ascertain who are members of this Convention. All who are in favor of nominating Mr. SMITH will rise.

About fifty stood up.

Mr. KING bounced from his seat to say something, but was forestalled by the

CHAIRMAN, who said: Gentlemen, I wish to make a brief speech. I will not detain you a moment. I came here a friend of humanity, opposed to oppression, to slavery of body or mind, and a temperance man. I supposed from what I had read in the newspapers that the propriety of the nomination of Mr. SMITH would be here considered.

Mr. DOUGLASS—Allow me, before you commit yourself on that point, to say that, upon reading the call, there is nothing in it that absolutely forbids discussion.

Mr. KING—That is out of order. I have got three or four speeches on hand, if I had a chance to deliver them.

CHAIRMAN—I was in hopes that I might be heard, so that the Convention should proceed as it may deem proper. I claim very little by way of courtesy. I was simply going to say that in the State of New-York I am pretty well known as a temperance man, and would be as happy as any one in this Convention to vote for GERRIT SMITH for our next Governor, but, under the circumstances in which I find myself placed in connection with the Convention, and having misapprehended the object in some respects, and having now ascertained, so far as we could, who are the members of this Convention, and I, myself, not having signed the call, as I said, those who are members of the Convention will be under the necessity of putting some other man in the Chair. I cannot serve you longer, under the circumstances. [Loud applause.]

Mr. PRUYN—I nominate Mr. DUVAL. Mr. P. put his own nomination to the Convention and declared it carried, amid applause and hisses.

Mr. DUVAL, on taking the chair, said: I am sorry your choice has not fallen on one more competent than myself. I am religiously ignorant of Parliamentary rules. You will have to bear with me, therefore, and do as well as you can. The Convention being now in order, you will go ahead.

Mr. KINGSLEY—As there is nothing before the Convention, I move that we proceed to discuss the wording of the resolutions, so that there may be no conflicting opinions as to what they mean.

Mr. CLARK—(the Secretary)—I move the appointment of four Vice-Presidents.

Mr. PRUYN—There are already two, who were appointed this morning.

CHAIRMAN—Let us proceed as rapidly as possible with the organization of the meeting.

Mr. PRUYN—Then I nominate HAMILTON LITTLEFIELD as one. Carried.

Mr. HAMILL, of Cortlandt, was also nominated and elected.

Mr. CLARK moved that FRED. DOUGLASS be one of the Vice-Presidents. Carried, also.

Mr. PRUYN—I nominate Mr. CLARK for Secretary. Carried.

Mr. KINGSLEY—Would it not be well to have the names of members taken?

CHAIRMAN—The Clerk will do that.

Mr. CLARK—The call does not require that we should take the names. Those who have come here in compliance with this call are members, and it is not necessary to enrol them.

Mr. PRUYN—Is it necessary to move another Business Committee?

CHAIRMAN—No.

Mr. PRUYN—Then these are the resolutions which have been already presented, and which I again offer.

Mr. MCGOWAN—Let us have the question taken on them separately.

The Chairman put the question, and declared the resolutions unanimously adopted. This excited considerable laughter.

A VOICE—Mr. SMITH said he did not wish to be nominated unless the Convention was a large one.

Mr. KINGSLEY—And so it is.

Mr. PRUYN—I move that a Committee be appointed to inform Mr. SMITH of his nomination.

A VOICE—I move that the names of the members be taken down.

Mr. MCGOWAN—If I consider myself right, GERRIT SMITH is nominated by the adoption of these resolutions, and they have been adopted unanimously.

Mr. DOUGLASS—(Who was laboring under a severe cold)—said that, for once, he would take great pleasure in hearing himself speak. He thought the members of this Convention did themselves injustice in taking the restricted view they had done in regard to this call. Upon reading the call he saw nothing in it that prevented their discussing the question of the propriety of nominating Mr. SMITH for the office of Governor. [Mr. DOUGLASS read the last paragraph of the call, as it appears in the introduction, and proceeded.] The very fact of these signers inviting the voters of the State of New-York here to meet them in a Convention which has certain views in respect to the nomination of GERRIT SMITH, implies that you mean to confer with these voters as to the wisdom of nominating him to that office. We meet here for the purpose of presenting his claims, as far as we can, to be made Governor of the State of New-York, and our inviting the voters here implies, I think, a discussion on the merits, for who ever heard of a Convention which did not, at the same time, imply a discussion of the objects of the Convention? It seems to me we shall have something to stagger under before the people of this State, if we come here as galley slaves, with our minds made up and all discussion suppressed. There is no use in holding a Convention unless this right of discussion be conceded. Otherwise I think that Mr. BURLEIGH's ground is not well taken. He decides that he has nothing to say unless he is received here as a right, and will not accept as courtesy the privilege of advising us and aiding us by his views. If I thought this Convention precluded discussion I could not be present; I will meet in no Convention where men are not to be heard.

Mr. KINGSLEY—I wish to state the matter correctly. An invitation was extended to the voters of the State of New-York to meet us here in mass convention. They have done that, but the other part of the invitation they have not complied with, that is, to nominate GERRIT SMITH. So they are not members of the Convention, of course.

A VOICE—What question is before the house?

Mr. KINGSLEY—As remarks have been made and allowed, a reply to them is in order, unless the remarks be withdrawn. I am in favor of arguing any single objection to the nomination of GERRIT SMITH. I would like to hear any objection, so that we might pounce upon it.

Mr. PRUYN—I made a motion to appoint a Committee to inform Mr. SMITH of his nomination. But if the Convention is in favor of discussing this question, I have no objection to a reconsideration, provided that, though gentlemen who come here to oppose the nomination of Mr. SMITH, be allowed to express their views, it must be understood that none but those who come under the call for the purpose of making that nomination shall be allowed to vote.

Mr. DOUGLASS—Of course.

Mr. BURLEIGH—I think there is something due towards self-respect, and I think that no one, situated as I am, can consistently accept the courtesy of the Convention after it has virtually shut the door against us. I have no complaint to make against the Chairman's interpretation of the call. The call is exceedingly restricted, but it seems to me that, according to its terms, there was no use in putting your delegates to the time and expense of holding a Convention, when the nomination might have been made so much more conveniently without it. If the reconsideration moved by Mr. PRUYN places matters as they were, *ante bellum*—that is, if we are to be regarded as standing on the same platform with those who are in favor of nominating Mr. SMITH, whether it be wise or unwise, I shall be very happy to join in the discussion, and to record my vote as it may seem to me proper; but if I am to participate in the discussion and not allowed to vote, I think self-respect demands of me that I shall take no part in the discussion. I did not come here as an interloper, nor as a disturber, nor with any mobocratic intentions, but in good faith, as an honorable man and a gentleman, to meet honorable men and gentlemen. As it is decided that I do not belong to the Convention, I will keep silent or go out, and I think that everybody who occupies the same position should follow my example. We cannot, without a loss of self respect, take part in the discussion without taking part also in the vote.

THE CHAIRMAN—The right is simply to take part in the discussion, and does not include the right to vote. I wish to make an explanation of some words I used here to-day. I did not intend to apply the term "mobocracy" to Mr. BURLEIGH. On the contrary, Mr. BURLEIGH has labored just as a man of honor ever will.

Mr. CALKINS—The assertion of Mr. BURLEIGH that the Convention has shut the door on him is unfounded. The door was shut by the necessity of the case, not by the action of the Convention. If these gentlemen came here to promote the objects of the Conventian, they have, in the nature of the case, a right to a seat here as members. If they have not so come, and well they know it, they have not a right to seats here as members. I do not wish to have it go out that this Convention has shut out anybody. They are shut out by their own consciousness of the purpose of the meeting.

Mr. PRUYN—In order to remove all ground for cavil, I insist on my motion to reconsider.

The question on the motion to reconsider was put and carried.

Mr. KINGSLEY reiterated his wish that, as a matter of historical curiosity and interest, the names of the members be taken down.

A VOICE—And that when enrolled the members shall take the right hand of fellowship.

Mr. PRUYN, regardless of these interruptions, proceeded to read the resolutions. When he came to that preceding the last,

Mr. MCGOWAN got up and moved to insert the words, "American Party" before "Republican Party."

CHAIRMAN—That looks like a resurrectionary movement. [Laughter.]

Mr. GOODELL—I move that the Democratic Party be inserted also.

Mr. MCGOWAN—Does the Convention mean to ignore the American Party?

CHAIRMAN—No.

Mr. GAMBLING—The name of the Republican Party occurs there twice, and I say that is invidious. The very elements and the very principles of the American Party, now in the United States, tend more to Free-Soilism and opposition to Slavery than all the power of the Republican Party put together.

CHAIRMAN—I am very happy to be informed of it.

Mr. GOODELL—I suggest that all allusion to the Republican Party be stricken out.

Mr. PRUYN—Then the grammar will be very mixed up in other parts of it. I move that Mr. GOODELL be appointed a Committee to conform the language of the resolution to his amendment. Carried.

In the meantime, a motion to the effect that the resolutions be considered separately was proposed and adopted.

The first resolution having been read,

Mr. KINGSLEY rose to support it. He said that he was not to be understood as a red-hot, thorough-going, uncompromising supporter of the Abolitionists, no matter where or how far they went. When he first began to vote with them he did so because they nominated good men, and because they professed principles with which he agreed and which he could support.

Mr. DOUGLASS rose and, interupting the speaker, said that as he understood the motion to reconsider, it was not meant thereby that those who had adopted the resolutions already should be enabled to discuss them, but simply to allow those who were not members of the Convention to express their views.

Mr. KINGSLEY subsided.

CHAIRMAN—Our Republican friends are now invited to hold forth.

A VOICE—And Americans.

ANOTHER VOICE—And Democrats.

Nobody took advantage of the opportunity.

Mr. DOUGLASS—I hope that those who impose silence on themselves now, will not go out of this Convention and publish to the world that they were gagged. [Laughter and applause.]

The resolution was adopted. The next was read.

CHAIRMAN—If any of our beer-shop friends—I saw one of them (alluding to Mr. KING) a while ago—wish to speak, now is the time.

A gentleman rose to say something, but yielded to Mr. MCGOWAN, who indulged in a very emphatic condemnation of the Republican Party, which, he said, notwithstanding its pretensions about human freedom, had done less, in point of fact, than the American Party, because it was the American Party in Congress and in the Senate of the United States, that had saved what was saved of the Kansas iniquity. He charged the Republican leaders with aiding and abetting the Romish hierarchy in building their cathedrals and monasteries and convents and nunneries, where soul and body were both enslaved, and declared that if the Republican Party were true to itself it would be as much opposed to superstitious Slavery in the North as to black Slavery in the South. There were 100,000 votes in this State—he knew there were ten thousand men in this State, who, if necessity compelled, would rather suffer any quantity of punishment in the nether world than vote to sustain these pusillanimous Republicans. So long as Democrats and Republicans pampered the Irish foreigners and denied equal rights to American citizens, they might depend upon it that American citizens would never submit to it. Mr. MCGOWAN proceeded to relate his experiences in regard to the United American and Republican effort, in Albany, to defeat ERASTUS CORNING as candidate for Congress, denied that he had ever been a member of the American Party, because he was unfriendly to all secret organizations; charged the Republicans with treachery, and illustrated it by the $5,000 which Mr. WEED received for his services in the wool tariff business. Mr. MCGOWAN frequently excited much laughter.

The question of the resolution was then put and carried in the affirmative.

After the next resolution had been read,

Mr. PRUYN rose and said that as many of the members had to go out of town in a short time, it might be well for those favorable to the cause of the Convention, if their conscience allowed, to leave the speaking to outsiders. He only suggested this; he did not mean to be understood as wishing to dictate on the subject.

CHAIRMAN—It is a very good suggestion.

AN OUTSIDER—Can I vote in the affirmative?

THE CLERK—Of course; you can all vote in favor of our views.

Mr. PRUYN—When the vote is in our favor the voter is not an outsider.

CHAIRMAN—No matter; we will take the will for the deed.

The resolution was adopted.

The next, nominating GERRIT SMITH, was read.

Mr. NOURSE rose and, having obtained leave to speak, said: I am not a member of any political party. I am somewhat led to question whether GERRIT SMITH even is the proper man to be a Governor of our State, and I will assign this as my reason: I had a conversation with Mr. SMITH a short time since. I said to him, "It appears to me that if the land monopoly were abolished in the United States, Slavery must die." He says: "It is very true; where every man has a right to the land, Slavery cannot exist." I said to him: "Why not apply the axe of reform to the root of that land monopoly, and destroy both evils at once?" He says: "That is very well for all those who see their way clear, but I declare we cannot get the people up to that." I would raise that as an objection. He now stands before the people as a great land monopolist, thereby supporting a system which he acknowledges to be the foundation of Slavery, and without which Slavery could not exist. If I had talent, I might think it of importance sufficient to speak on for an hour, but as the time is short I will not detain you.

Mr. PRUYN—Instead of GERRIT SMITH being a land monopolist, he found himself, by virtue of being the successor to his father's estate, in possession of thousands of acres of land. He has put all his land in a position to be sold at a reasonable price to those who will take it, and holds it in market ready for sale, and anxious to get rid of it as soon as he can, at a low figure. Therefore he is not a land monopolist, because the land monopolist does not wish to sell his land. Nay, Mr. SMITH has actually given 10,000 acres away to poor white and colored persons.

A VOICE—30,000.

Mr. PRUYN—He is putting the land into the hands of actual settlers, as far as he can get a mere nominal price for it; and not only that, but he gives away $10,000 worth at a time.

Mr. GOODELL—That is so.

The colloquy between Messrs. NOURSE and PRUYN was continued for some time, and excited no little merriment.

The resolution nominating Mr. SMITH was carried, there being a good many noes, but whether from outsiders or members, it is not possible with certainty to say.

The next resolution, as amended by Mr. GOODELL, was as follows, and was carried.

Resolved, That, believing as we do, that our principles are dear to the hearts of the multitude of the voters of this State, of every party, with the exception of part of their leaders, we invite all the friends of Freedom and Temperance, of whatever party, in our State, to unite with us in one earnest and determined effort to rescue our great State from the power of Slavery and Rum, and to elect a Governor worthy of the confidence and respect of her enlightened people.

This was carried *nem. con.*

The last resolution was also carried.

Mr. PRUYN then renewed his motion for a Committee to inform Mr. SMITH of his nomination, and succeeded.

CHAIRMAN—Make your nominations.

Mr. PRUYN—I do not wish to take the responsibility of the nomination. It should consist of three.

Mr. NOURSE—I think Mr. SMITH would be as well satisfied to be informed of the fact by one as by three. Besides, it would save time and expense, and that is something.

Mr. EDWARDS proposed the name of IRA H. COBB, of Oswego, which was accepted.

Somebody proposed Mr. PRUYN, who was also appointed.

The Chairman nominated Mr. GOODELL, but that gentleman was at first disposed to decline, on the ground of business in a contrary direction. He was elected, however.

Mr. NOURSE—Cannot Mr. GOODELL state the fact of the nomination to Mr. SMITH by letter, and thus save the expense of the journey?

CHAIRMAN—I think that an outsider should not trespass too far.

Mr. NOURSE—Well if he don't go, I should not care if I went myself. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. PRUYN, the following gentlemen were appointed a Central Committee,—he, himself, having nominated four or five of them: Ira H. Cobb, J. B. Edwards, Jacob Calkins, Abner Bates, H. W. H. Watkins, Otis Simmons, Montgomery Merritt.

A MEMBER—I move we adjourn.

SEVERAL VOICES—No; a song, a song.

CHAIRMAN—Certainly; Mr. Secretary, please to sing.

Mr. MCGOWAN—I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet here on, say, the 29th of September in Mass Convention, to ratify what we have now done, and make further nominations, if it be necessary.

Mr. PRUYN—There is a motion to adjourn, which has precedence. We have just nominated a State Committee, who will call a Convention, if it be deemed expedient.

The motion was not pressed.

Mr. CLARK then sang a song, and recommended his *Harp of Freedom*, with several copies of which he was provided, as a work of exceeding interest and value, which he would sell at a price unprecedentedly low.

Another gentleman, with an immense display of shirt-collar, advertised a volume of GERRIT SMITH's Congressional speeches. They did not appear to meet with a very rapid sale. To be candid, neither of the volumes tempted a solitary customer.

The meeting dissolved at about 5½ o'clock in the afternoon. Thus endeth the great Gerrit Smith Convention.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	9	18	—
Flour, bbls	12,737	319	497
Wheat, bushels	32 500	—	—
Corn, bushels	37.121	—	—
Oats, bushels	8,719	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	—	—	212
Whisky, bbls	255	107	—

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

BARK—In Philadelphia, No. 1 Quercitron has been sold at $33. cash, ₱ ton. Stock very light.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and prices are very firm; sales 2 400 bags Rio, ₱ *Ellen Morrison*, on private terms; 570 bags Rio at 10c.@11¼c.; 50 bags Java at 15c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 12¼c.; and 300 bags Costa Rica on private terms.

COTTON—The market is inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal; sales, to-day, only 500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
Middling Fair	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
Fair	13⅞	14	14⅜	14⅜

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade continues about the same as represented in our last weekly notice. The demand is steadily improving for really desirable styles of Cotton fabrics, especially of domestic manufacture, at full and buoyant prices. In the way of Woolens, fancy Cassimeres only are actively sought after. The assortment of these available is very fine. Prices rule quite firm. Other kinds of Woolens are in moderate request at uniform rates. The business in Silks is also reviving rather slowly. They are, however, quoted steady in value. Auction sales have been commenced. The sale of carpetings, begun yesterday, was continued to-day, by HADDEN & Co. The attendance was fair, and the competition lively, which had a favorable effect on prices of English goods. Brussels ranged from 77½c.@82½c.; Tapestries, 82½c.@90c.; and Velvets, $1 05@$1 57½. The *Independent* says: "It is beginning to be feared that the importations of foreign goods will be larger than are warranted by the state of trade, and that speculations have been made on a resumption of an active demand this Fall beyond what will take place. Importers have not calculated properly the consequences of shortening credits from ten or twelve months to six or four. One consequence is certain—that the purchases will be smaller, and deferred to the latest period."

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand and are steady; 1,300 quintals George's Bank were sold to-day within a range of from $3 75@$3 85 ₱ cwt., leaving none in first hands; Western Bank are quoted, according to size, at from $3 25@$3 50 ₱ cwt.; Mackerel are quiet; 450 bbls changed hands to-day at $10 25 for large No. 2, and $7@$7 25 for do. No. 3, ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herrings have been more active, sales having been made of 3 000 boxes at 35c. for, Scaled, and 12c.@15c. for No. 1. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits increased firmness, especially for reliable brands, which are in, light supply and good request. Sales 14,850 bbls., including rejected Superfine State at $3 80@$4; do. extra do. at $4 05@$4 35; and the following standard brands at our quotations:

Superfine State	$4 20	@$4 30
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 60
Superfine Indiana, Michigan, &c	4 20	@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30	@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40	@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 90	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 70	@ 4 80
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 7 00

Canadian continues scarce and in demand; sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at from $4 50@$5 45 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is salable and firm. Sales 1,750 bbls., at $5@$5 15 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 20@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 70 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 10@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, a cargo of Merton Lemons, with 400 bales Princess Almonds, on terms not disclosed.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather quiet, yet stiffly held. Desirable lots are not plenty. Sales 36,500 bushels, including White Canadian, inferior to fair, at $1 08@$1 16; inferior to ordinary White Western, the latter at $1 11; choice do. Michigan, at $1 30; unsound to ordinary Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@96c.; ordinary to fair new White Southern, at $1 32@$1 40; and good new Red do. at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately active. Unsound and inferior lots are quoted dearer. Other kinds tend downward. Sales 40,000 bushels, at 70c.@90c. for unsound to good Mixed Western; 92c. for Straw-color Southern; 95c. for ordinary White Southern; $1 02 for fair do. do.; a price not disclosed for 4,500 bushels do. do.; $1@$1 03 for fair to good Yellow Southern, and $1 06 for round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is improving,—sales having been reported of 5,750 bushels at 80c.@83c., chiefly at 83c ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in good request, and are dearer; Western, 48c.@50c.; Canadian, 47c.@49c.; State, 47c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@46c.; Southern, 34c.@42c. ₱ bushel. 2,500 bushels heated Western brought 46c.

HAY—Sales 2,000 bales, for shipments, at 40c.@50c., ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are quiet at previous figures.

HOPS—Small lots have been sold at 5c.@6½c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—Sales 100 tons (Caltness) Scotch Pig, ₱ bark *Dirigo*, at this port yesterday, at $23 50@$24 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for common, and 90c. for lump, ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at improved prices: New-Orleans, 46c.@50c.; Porto Rico, 37c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 33c.@37c.; Clayed Cuba, 29c.@32c., ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales 200 bbls. New-Orleans, 120 hhds. Porto Rico, and 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, within the range for each kind.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. 180 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were purchased, in lots, at 44½c., cash, ₱ gallon. The reported sales of Rosin add up 1,750 bbls. within our range: Common at $1 50@1 55 ₱ 310 ℔s; No. 1 at $2 50@$4 75; White and pale at $5@$7 ₱ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in good request at steady prices. Linseed, Lard and Olive Oils remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request at declining prices for Mess, and advancing rates for Prime. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $17 37½@$17 40, closing at $17 37½ for Mess, $19 25 for clean, and $14 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at uniform rates at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is inactive, including dry Salted Middles at from 8¾c.@10¼c. Smoked Middles at 9c.@11c., and clear do. do. at 11¼c. ₱ ℔. Smoked Hams, 11½c.@12c. Lard is salable and firm: 650 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for good to Prime, ₱ ℔. Beef is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 75@$15 for extra do.: $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to good State, and 17c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@8c. for good common to prime, ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. middling to prime, in lots, at from $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SOAP—Sales 5,000 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔, usual terms.

SPELTER—Plates, 7⅝c.@6¾c.

SHOT—Drop, 6⅝c.; Buck, 6⅞c. ₱ ℔., 2 ₱ cent. off, for cash.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices favor sellers. Sales, to-day, 950 hhds. Cuba at 7½c.@9c., and 500 hhds. Porto Rico at 7⅝c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 prime at 9⅜c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@27c., closing at 27c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 50 tons dead weight at 15s. For London, 180 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d. For Antwerp, 200 bales Hay at ½c. ₱ ℔.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending July 31.

From the Chicago Cammercial Express.

RECEIPTS.

	1858. Week.	1858. Since Jan. 1.	1857. Same time last Year.
Flour, bbls	5,571	235 475	127 822
Wheat, bush	71,405	5,659,690	2,204,402
Corn, bush	164,646	4 085,637	5,352 535
Oats, bush	38 350	1,575,756	551,524
Barley, bush	1,362	—	—

SHIPMENTS.

	1858. Week.	1858. Since Jan. 1.	1857. Same time last year.
Flour, bbls	8,125	136,042	71,615
Wheat, bush	256,155	5,287,728	1,876,719
Corn, bush	291,812	3,520,623	4,375,791
Oats, bush	75	1,244,620	155.689
Barley, bush	934	70,306	—

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS.

	1857.		1858.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour, bbls	127,822	$725 882	235,475	$780 895
Wheat, bush	2,204.402	2,439,027	5,669,690	2,502,672
Corn, bush	5,352,535	3,497,952	4,085.637	190.816
Oats, bush	551,524	290,594	1,575,756	459,755

AMOUNT OF BREADSTUFFS IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

	Aug. 1, 1857.	Aug. 7, 1858.
Flour, bbls	590	3,418
Wheat, Spring, bushels	18,112	494,218
Wheat, Red, bushels	4,119	12,836
Wheat, White, bushels	50	1,500
Rye, bushels	—	999
Corn, bushels	653,994	205.266
Barley, bushels	—	13,500

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Advertising for a Wife—Irish Assurance—The Irish Mormon.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Virginius—The Veteran Soldier—Rinaldo Rinald'ni.

BOWERY THEATRE—Macbeth—Sketches in India—The Schoolmaster.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—French Company—L'Histoire d'un Sou—Le Marchand de Fouets d'Enfants.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wyman, the Wiz ard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Jumbo Jum.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7
The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool.........Aug. 11

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..............	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail............................	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and	3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.........7 A. M. and	4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.........5½ A. M. and 2	P. M.
East for Boston, by steamboat............................4	P. M.

☞ The European Mails by the steamship *Northern Light*, of the Vanderbilt Line, will close at the New York Post-Office to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We are enabled to lay before our readers, this morning, the gratifying and somewhat unexpected intelligence of *the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise*. The *Niagara* and the *Gorgon* arrived at Trinity Bay on Wednesday, and yesterday the work of landing her end of the cable was proceeded with. The entire fleet, as will be remembered, sailed from Queenstown on Saturday, July 17. The vessels reached mid-ocean on Wedneday, the 28th, and a splice was made about noon, the next day, when the vessels separated for their respective destinations, and the *Niagara* and her tender arrived as above stated. The machinery for paying out the cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and the electrical signals sent and received through the whole cable were perfect. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., who was on board the *Niagara*, immediately on her arrival telegraphed the above particulars to the Associated Press of this City, and also sent a dispatch to President Buchanan, announcing the success of the enterprise, and informing him that when the shore connections shall have been made on both sides, Queen Victoria will forward the first message to him over the wire. There is great rejoicing everywhere at this result of the great experiment, as will be seen by reference to our dispatches.

We find in the New-Orleans papers news from Tampico to the 19th of July. The Government troops under Miramon, had triumphed over the insurrectionary troops at Queretaro, but were subsequently defeated. Puebalita, a Constitutionalist, while retreating from Guanajuato, was attacked by Cobos, a Zuloagista, from Celaya, his forces routed, and himself and many of them taken prisoners, and he afterwards summarily executed. There had been an outbreak in the districts of Sierra and Huasteen in favor of the Constitutionalists, and General Moreno, of Tampico, had left that city with 600 men to endeavor to suppress it. Previous to starting he issued a proclamation to the Pronunciados, offering them an amnesty on condition of surrendering their arms. General Vidaurri intended to send from San Luis Potosi 2,000 men against Guanajuato, and 4,000 more were to leave San Luis on the 12th of July for the capital. General Carvajal was on the road between Tampico and Tancasueque and Victoria, cutting off communication with the interior.

The Salt Lake Mail has arrived at St. Josephs, Mo., bringing later news from Utah. It presents no feature of special importance. Order and quiet seem to have been restored throughout the Territory, and the Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, having completed the duties assigned to them, were on their way home. Gen. Johnston had issued a Proclamation prohibiting the soldiers and citizens from disturbing the Mormons or their cattle, and none of the troops were allowed to enter the city under any pretext.

The returns of the Elections in the West come to hand very slowly. From Kansas we have returns from only two towns—Leavenworth and Kickapoo. In Leavenworth a larger vote was polled than ever before. The whole vote on the proposition for admission as a State, was 1,749, of which only 139 were in favor of the proposition, while 1,610 were against it. At Kickapoo 90 votes were cast in favor of, and 53 against the proposition. The election, as far as known, passed off very quietly.

The friends of Gerrit Smith, as announced yesterday, met on Wednesday at Syracuse, and, after choking down all opposition, carried their point by adopting a set of resolutions, one of which declared Mr. Smith to be their nominee for Governor. The proceedings, which, owing to a great paucity of attendance, promised at first to be exceedingly stupid, became quite lively in the afternoon, over a controversy as to the right of persons opposed to Mr. Smith's nomination, to take part in the debate and vote on the resolutions. The opponents were squelched. A full report of the proceedings, from our own reporter, will be found on our third page.

De Riviere, who, it seems, has followed the Blounts to Savannah, Ga., was on Wednesday arrested in that city, at the instance of Mr. Blount, but he was yesterday again discharged from custody. Both Mrs. and Miss Blount, it appears, still favor the pretensions of De Riviere.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. McGowan, sailed yesterday for Aspinwall with a large number of passengers and the California mails. Among the passengers were Lieut. Gillis and party, who go to Peru to observe the great solar eclipse; the Hon Mr. Buckalew, Minister to Ecuador; and C. K. Garrison.

Stephen H. Branch, editor of the *Alligator*, was yesterday taken from the City Prison to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, in charge of Deputy-Sheriff Simpson. A carriage was provided by some half a dozen of his friends, who insisted upon the distinction of a ride with him to the Island. Branch was in a cheerful mood, and expressed himself anxious to get on to the Island, as he abominated the close hot confinement of the Tombs. He passed around the cigars, and the party smoked and chatted, Stephen occasionally indulging in a hearty laugh at the jokes of his friends. He reached the Island at about sunset, where he was politely received by Mr. Fitz. the keeper, who promised that he should be treated well so long as he behaved well. He shook hands with his friends, submitted to the shaving off of his whiskers, and then put on his prison-suite. Mr. Ashmead is making preparation to have the case reviewed by a higher Court.

A fire was discovered at a few minutes to 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the furniture store of John Robinson, No. 389 Third-avenue. On bursting open the door it was found that a hole had been made in the wall and a fire kindled there. Mr. Robinson and his family were dressed, and preparing to leave the place. The police at once arrested Robinson, and he was yesterday locked up by Justice Kelly to answer a charge of arson. He had an insurance for $550 on his stock in the Rutger's Insurance Company, and the amount of stock found in the place was very small.

Coroner Gamble concluded the inquest, yesterday, in the case of Cornelius Rady, who was murdered last Saturday night, at the corner of Centre and Worth streets, by some Dead Rabbits. A verdict was rendered declaring that he came to his death by being knocked down by Patrick Gilligan, aided by John Quinlan, Billy Law; and John Tierney, Timothy Dunn, James Hart and Bryan Gaughan were declared to be accessories after the fact. Patrick Gilligan is still at large, but the other parties are under arrest to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation on 'Change yesterday was the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable From the moment the news was published the subject took precedence of all others. The entire public seemed to feel the deepest interest in the progress and success of the undertaking. Trade movements were, of course, affected by the excitement, there having been no apparent disposition to think or talk of anything but the wonderful achievement, and the triumphant performance of the *Niagara*. The sales of Cotton were limited to 500 bales at unchanged prices. Flour was in pretty good demand at firmer rates. Wheat was less active, as was also Corn. Rye and Oats advanced, having been less freely offered. The movements in Provisions were to a moderate extent. Rio Coffee, as well as Sugars and Molasses, were in fair request, the latter at improved prices. Freights were very dull.

Success of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The greatest excitement was created yesterday among all classes of people by the unlooked-for news of the safe arrival of the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay, and the successful laying of the Telegraphic Cable. The telegraphic wires have never thrilled with a more important message, or one that will be so universally hailed with unalloyed satisfaction, as this announcement of the extension of this great instrument of enlightenment and civilization. The first exclamation of every one on hearing the news was, that it was too good to be true. The unimpassioned message of Mr. Field, cool and grave as it sounds, must have been written under feelings of intense excitement, and it was carefully scanned to see if there were not some deception in it. But, happily, it stood the test of close scrutiny, and though the news was thought too great to be true, it was readily believed. At no time could the announcement have come so unexpectedly as the present. The ill success of the other attempts to lay the cable had not only confirmed the doubters, but had shaken the confidence of the most sanguine believers in the possibility of the great work. Indeed, so little hope had been entertained of the success of the last Expedition, that since the sailing of the Fleet from Queenstown, the subject had dropped from the public mind, and the Press no longer discussed the probabilities and chances of success.

The special correspondent of our great British namesake, who accompanied the Expedition on board the *Agamemnon*, had, in his letters from Plymouth before the Fleet started, pronounced the *Niagara* unfit for the business; and after the breaking of the cable and the return of the ships to Queenstown, he pronounced the *Agamemnon* not only unfit, but predicted that a ship must be constructed expressly for the purpose of laying the cable.

The last expedition set out under the most discouraging circumstances. No one appears to have entertained an expectation of a successful termination of the expedition, and the most that was hoped for was that the experiences of the trial might be made available in another attempt. But a remarkable succession of fortunate circumstances appears to have attended the fleet from the time of their departure until the happy arrival of the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay. Whether the *Agamemnon* should succeed in landing her end of the cable safely on the Irish coast or not, the great experiment has been successfully made, and the question of telegraphic communication between America and Europe has been most triumphantly answered. Whether the present cable shall prove a success or not is a matter of secondary importance; the important fact has been satisfactorily proved that a cable may be laid and the electric communication be kept up its entire length. The process of laying another cable will be comparatively an easy matter; and even if the present cable should prove a permanent success it will not be long before another company will be organized and another cable laid. There will be business enough for two lines, and the probabilities of an accident to one will render another a necessity.

No additional dispatch has been received from Mr. Field since the first announcement of the arrival of the *Niagara*, so that the precise position of the *Agamemnon* is not known; but, as she had advanced at the same rate of speed as the *Niagara*, she must by this time have reached the point of her destination.

The great work is not yet complete; but its consummation is sufficiently near to authorize the most remarkable outburst of popular exultation, wherever the news has penetrated, that any event has ever caused. In all parts of the country and in the British Provinces the same spontaneous joy has been exhibited, and in many places it was announced by firing of guns, by illumination, bonfires, and other popular demonstrations.

We await with anxiety the next announcement from Trinity Bay.

A Colossal Monopoly Expiring.

There are actualities under our very eyes more wonderful than the wildest romance. Here, now, is a Corporation—the Hudson's Bay Company—which for two hundred years has kept locked up as a private preserve a territory larger than the whole of Europe, and that, too, with hardly any authority in law or justice. In a few months the fictitious Charter of this great Corporation expires, and the mighty and magnificent region it governed assumes its proper place in the circle of civilization. In another column will be found some striking facts in the annals of the Hudson's Bay Company. The details are drawn from all-but inaccessible Records and Reports. They form a chapter of History well worthy of serious pondering.

That so colossal a fraud should for so long a time have been permitted to continue, is an instance of the incomprehensible persistency vast systems of wrong and unreason frequently manifest, even after the life whereby they once lived is gone, and they have become putrid and an offence. Opposed to right and justice, a flagrant violation of the laws of England, utterly contrary to the spirit of the age, it has yet been allowed to hold its reign, spite of the protestations of a hundred years.

Certainly in every way the throwing open of this immense territory to culture and civilization is significant. Next to the discovery of laws that bring man into affinity with the creative forces of nature, and give him the mastery over matter, is the addition to the domain of humanity of new regions fit for his work and use. A signal characteristic of our times, is its explorative and exploitive tendencies—the constant enlargement of the circle within which civilized nations exercise their action. It is but recently that our eyes have been riveted on the burning plains of the extreme East—subsequently, our attention was solicited to the uprolling of the curtain that so long shrouded mystic Africa, and now suddenly half a continent—four millions of square miles—starts to light!

Periodically, for over a century, the Hudson's Bay Company has been the subject of bitter complaints on the part of the English people. In 1749 the British merchants petitioned Parliament against the Company's Charter. Exactly a hundred years after, in 1849, the grievance was again renewed, and the same question is now before Parliament. A few days ago we copied from the London *Times* the substance of a discussion in Parliament upon the history and present position of the Company. In that debate Viscount Bury shone out conspicuous for his wit and wisdom, though the wit and wisdom we detect as second-hand, being borrowed bodily from the work of Mr. Fitzgerald, entitled, *An Examination of the Charter and Proceedings of the Hudson's Bay Company, published in London in* 1849. As this, however, seems to be the only work his lordship consulted, it is not to be wondered at that he fell into various grave misconceptions, which he might have escaped by an acquaintance with the fourteen *other* works that have been written on the same subject.

The Hudson's Bay Company have just given an expiring *tour de force*. Terrified at the sudden shades of dissolution that stare them in the face, they make deprecating allusions to their little concern, which they style a "miserable affair, having half a million of capital on which they pay a dividend of 10 per cent." They go on with affecting pathos to insinuate that "they only desire to be treated as the East India Company, and, *provided the interests of the shareholders are guarded*, they would be only too happy to give their best assistance to carry into effect any policy which might be thought for the general benefit of their territories." This *ultimo supiro* allusion to compensation is very fine—in fact we only know another case anything like as fine. "When I was a young man," says Sydney Smith, "the place in England I remember as most notorious for highwaymen and their exploits, was Finchley Common, near the metropolis; but Finchley Common, gentlemen, in the progress of improvement, came to be inclosed, and the highwaymen lost by these means the opportunity of exercising their gallant vocation. I remember a friend of mine proposed to draw up for them a petition to the House of Commons for compensation, which ran in this manner: 'We, your loyal highwaymen of Finchley Common and its neighborhood, having, at great expense, laid in a stock of blunderbusses, pistols and other instruments for plundering the public, and finding ourselves impeded in the exercise of our calling by the said inclosure of the said Common of Finchley, humbly petition your Honorable House will be pleased to assign to us such compensation as your honorable House in its wisdom and justice may think fit.'

The application is patent.

The Liberia Slave-Trade.

As much of the last annual message of President Benson, of Liberia, as referred to the French emigrant system, will be found in another column. Had we been able to lay hands on this document in the first instance much needless discussion might have been saved. Mr. Benson enters quite fully into the history of the traffic; states the action of the Government in regard to it from time to time; and, after arguing against the practice exclusively on the ground that the anxiety of the native Chiefs to supply the vessels led to petty and vexatious wars, and ascribing the torpidity of the officials in opposing it to a reluctance to interfere with the republican right of the citizen to go whither he pleases, he invites further legislation on the subject.

From this State paper it appears that the practice of seeking recruits in Liberia for colonial labor originated with the English. The dissensions provoked by the desire of the native potentates to feed the lucrative demand obliged the executive to intervene to prevent it. In 1852–53, however, one Chevallier, a Frenchman, came to the coast and loaded up two successive cargoes of the republican citizens of the State, and sailed away with them. It is needless to say that the English, who were most intimately concerned in the colony, would not consent that the French should do for their settlements what was denied to the Briton, and, therefore, a proclamation was issued forbidding the exportation of any Liberians, unless supplied with passports at the capital. M. Chevallier returned to the coast in the Spring of 1857, with a squadron to back him; and having informed himself of the new provision, proceeded to Cape Mount. While he was making up his load President Benson visited the Cape, and learned, as he states, by actual inspection, the involuntary character of what was denominated the free emigration. Can we help suspecting that he learned nothing he did not already know, seeing that he had twice denounced the business on account of the violent competition of the petty chiefs in feeding the traffic *with prisoners of war?* At all events, M. Chevallier completed his load, and, proceeding to Monrovia, contrived to get off unmolested before the President's return. Let it be remembered that all this occurred while there was want of power to prevent it; for, since the emigration was forced, it constituted the Slave-trade, to repress which the statutes were ample, and the President admits that a sufficient English squadron was always at his disposal to enforce them. When the *Regina Cœli* arrived on the coast, and the commander announced his intention of securing emigrants, whatever ignorance had previously existed as to the nature of the traffic certainly had ceased to exist. By actual personal observation, President Benson knew that the proposed emigration was the Slave-trade in disguise; he knew that he had but to throw himself upon his personal knowledge to refuse Captain Simon the required license, and if the Captain persisted there was an English cruiser to enforce submission. He knew, from repeated experience, in the instance of M. Chevallier, the worthlessness of the requirement that the emigrants be carried to Monrovia for passports. There was every reason to believe that if the *Regina Cœli* departed to Cape Mount she would not return to Monrovia, for to do so would be to nullify the object of the visit to the Cape. It thus appears that the whole transaction, in all its nefariousness, was foreknown to the Liberian Government; the amplitude of the legislation was also known. There was no want of preventive power; there was no commercial treaty with France, or any other foreign State, authorizing a trade in men; there was every motive to prompt interference. A reluctance to question the right of citizens to leave the State, is the shallowest of pretences, for the citizens referred to were barbarians of the rudest and lowest sort, utterly unacquainted with the rights and duties of citizenship, and without volition in their departure. The worst purposes, therefore, of the *Regina Cœli* had the implied sanction of the President; and we must bear in mind, that it was the mutiny of the wretched captives themselves, and no intervention of Government, that prevented the realization of those purposes.

The original statement to the disadvantage of the Liberian Government, as made by the French Ministry, admits of modification, in so far as the American element of the emigration was concerned, and, perhaps, also with regard to the charge of money having been paid for the right to traffic in native blood and bones. It must be confessed, however, that strong negative testimony is needed to clear up the latter point. The inertia of President Benson exposes him to grave suspicions. Acquainted with the laws, with the character of the business, with the perfidy of the traders, with the certainty that if, after the regulation in regard to passports were made known to them, they still embarked in the trade, it could only be with the design of disregarding it, the omission to balk the *Regina Cœli* business in its inception, was an error of the President bearing a painfully close resemblance to a crime. And the worst of the business is, that when a State, thus bulwarked by the good offices of the British Government, and the liberal charity of the American people, and fed by an intelligent immigration, is guilty of such lapses, blunders, incompetency, or whatever we should term it, it raises serious doubts as to the aptitude of the negro race for self-government. This perhaps is the worst aspect of all.

The Administration Organ on Douglas.

The Washington *Union* has abandoned all idea of finding any fault with Douglas for differing with the Administration upon Lecompton, or any other subject. It simply objects to the manner of his doing so. It is sorely grieved at his having differed openly, and brought scandal upon the brotherhood. It preaches loudly the much-loved maxim of Napoleon I., that "people should wash their soiled linen at home." If he had the misfortune to have a mind of his own on any point, it was, according to it, his duty to have talked the matter over in an affectionate manner with the venerable chief of the party, and tried to hit upon some plan of mutual accommodation. To think like a man, and avow one's thoughts openly, is, by this curious system of ethics, the dirtiest of dirty tricks. Bad enough to have any doubts of Mr. Buchanan's infallibility, or any hesitation in allowing him to provide opinions as well as morals for his followers; but to mention it in Congress is foul shame and dishonor. "*Les convenances avant tout*" is a maxim of American Democracy, as well as of French society, to which the party enforces rigid submission. One may cheat as much as one pleases—the knavery is nothing—the whole sin lies in letting the matter creep out.

We are not disposed to find fault with the *Union*, however, for its morals. In what light it personally may view Douglas' or any other man's conduct is not an affair of very deep public importance, but, unfortunately, its ethics are those of the Democracy at large, and its preaching curiously illustrates the extent to which party allegiance is beginning to confuse our notions of right and wrong. Of the rank and file, the unfledged foreign voters, and rampant shoulder-hitters of the great cities, it would be hard to expect any better expression of political opinion than is found in blind submission to the behests of a caucus; but among the leaders, one hardly expects to hear this sublime self-abnegation asked for in sober earnest. Buchanan and the *Union* may probably feel satisfied that to ask from the hacks of Tammany Hall any sort of adhesion not based partly on hope and partly on habit, would be sheer folly, but they surely do not place Douglas or Crittenden in the same category with Captain Rynders or Alderman McSpedon. The cat-o'-nine-tails is a capital thing to keep privates to their duty, but it would be a droll army in which there existed no other means of securing the zeal of the officers. Let the leaders of a party be ever so conscientious, a large mass of their followers must necessarily be controlled through other channels than their reason, or their honor, but as soon as the doctrine becomes once firmly established that there are no higher claims on a statesman than those of party discipline, we may fairly despair of the country. The object of party organization is being wholly lost sight of. Parties are formed, not for the sake of party itself, but simply as a means of enabling certain individuals who agree on certain questions to carry their opinions into practice, or to give them a wider diffusion.

The only real bond between political partisans ought to be their identity of opinion. As soon as they differ, all union is at an end, without the slightest breach of duty on either side. Any bond of cohesion beyond this is evil, and begets evil. As soon as a feeling of *esprit de corps* gets up, military unscrupulousness soon follows, and the country is speedily sacrificed for the good of one's fellows. The regiment becomes the first thing; unkindness to a comrade the basest of acts, and non-attendance at mess the worst of crimes.

Douglas owed Buchanan nothing beyond coöperation as long as he agreed with him. He owed it to himself, as a gentleman, and then to the country, as a Senator, to separate himself from him openly and frankly the minute he differed with him, and, if we are not greatly mistaken, the character of gentleman and American citizen is a little higher than that of national Democrat. The fact is, we have been so long accustomed to act in masses, that we have acquired the habits and mental vision of sheep, or any other gregarious animals. We are fast ceasing to regard ourselves in any other light than that of voters at the beck of a caucus. A great number of us, once we step out of the narrow sphere of domestic life, lose all the attributes of manhood. Like some of the earlier Christian devotees, who asked to have more impossibilities presented to them, that their faith might shine the brighter, we are never so happy as when our wire-pullers present a rascal for our votes, or a swindle for support; and the greater the rascal, and the deeper the swindle, the more devoutly do we waddle to the polls. We shall be treated one of these days to the inspiriting spectacle of a Democratic fakir, suspended by a hook through the nobler portion of his animal economy, and swinging in the grounds of the Capitol, in honor of the Cincinnati Platform and the Lecompton Constitution.

Defeat of Francis P. Blair, Jr., in St. Louis.—We copy articles in respect to the result of the election in St. Louis, from the *Democrat* (Emancipation and Republican,) and the *Republican* (Buchanan Democratic,) from which some idea of the contest may be formed. Mr. Barrett would have been beaten by about 4,000 votes had the Republicans and Americans united on a single candidate. It is assumed by the *Democrat* that the Americans have the interests of the same "great cause"—Emancipation—at heart, as the supporters of Blair, and that the division had reference to antecedents, the Americans having formerly been Whigs, and the Blair men Democrats. If this be so, the triumph of the Administration Party is only apparent, and Emancipation but temporarily retarded. It is worthy of remark that Rollins, who was nominated for Governor last Fall by the Americans, and supported by the Republicans, was an avowed Emancipationist—a fact which supports the statement of the *Democrat* in regard to the Americans of St. Louis. The *Republican*, on the other hand, claims a great triumph for the enemies of Free Labor, but deals in vague generalities when setting forth the grounds of its rejoicing.

We have before us a letter from a prominent citizen of Missouri to a friend in this City, in which the writer, who is not a Republican or a political man, expresses the most confident belief in the speedy triumph of Emancipation. Free labor, he says, is rapidly expelling Slavery from the northern and eastern sections of the State. The question has none of the usual Abolition characteristics—it is purely one of political economy. The people of Missouri perceive that free labor is vastly more profitable, and they therefore prefer it. The expulsion of Slavery from that vigorous and flourishing State is a question of time only. Nothing is more certain than that her citizens will not contentedly see themselves outstripped by their neighbors of Illinois and Iowa.

The Gerrit Smith State Convention.—When Mr. Smith remarked to his friends at Peterboro', on the 28th ult., that he had no stomach for "shams," he evinced a premonition of the character of the Convention called to nominate him for Governor. That body,—skeleton is, perhaps, a better word,—met in Syracuse on Wednesday. Those who perused the sketch of its proceedings in our columns, yesterday, will have formed a tolerably correct notion of its importance. It was a small gathering, but not on that account harmonious. Indeed, the sort of men who composed it have always manifested a wonderful alacrity in disagreement. They are so strenuously conscientious, so abstractly and abstrusely devoted to principle, that no two of them can ever harmonize. Indeed, it has been said that a single full-blooded political Abolitionist, if kept for any length of time by himself, would infallibly split. The tendency to infinite divisibility was accordingly very strong in the Syracuse convocation. We are told that, first of all, the members "quarreled" as to the right of those present to discuss and vote. The President decided that only such as signed the call had any business to act in the meeting, and as he himself was not a signer, he at once vacated the chair. Under this ruling only twenty could be found qualified to sit, and these composed the Convention. They incontinently set themselves at work upon a heavy string of resolutions. The first of the series commences, in emulation of the three tailors in Fleet-street, "Resolved, That we the people of New-York," &c.

The Convention denounced all political parties, and declared that it would take Freedom and Temperance into its own hands. To carry out its views and the object of its assembling, it nominated Gerrit Smith, and imposed upon him the duty of stumping the State. How far Mr. S. will respond remains to be seen.

Thus ends the "Gerrit Smith movement." Twenty men constituted the total found willing to stand on the two planks of "Prohibition" and "Jerry Rescue."

Mr. Smith having stated at the Peterboro meeting that he should accept the Syracuse nomination only on condition that the Convention should be large and zealous, his letter declining the proferred honor may soon be expected to appear. "He has no time to waste on shams."

A full account, by our own reporter, of the proceedings, will be found in this morning's Times. The sayings and doings of that unique body are curious if not important. The *Atlas and Argus* says, that emissaries were sent up from Albany to sow dissension. If so, we should judge their journey was exceedingly unnecessary.

Would President Buchanan Accept a Renomination?—The *Journal of Commerce* takes special umbrage at an opinion, expressed by an occasional Washington correspondent of this paper, to the effect that President Buchanan is not unwilling to accept the Charleston nomination in 1860. This intimation it stigmatizes as "an unworthy effort to malign and damage the reputation of the chief Executive of the nation," in view of the fact that in his Inaugural Address he used the following language:

> "Having determined not to become a candidate for reëlection, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen."

Now, we cannot but think our neighbor unduly excited. Mr. Buchanan had, undoubtedly, "determined" on the 4th of March, 1857, "not to become a candidate for reëlection." But may he not revise his determination? Is there anything in his political history tending to show the unbending tenacity of purpose thus imputed to him?

A change of opinion in regard to a second term is not unprecedented among our Presidents. Even Gen. Jackson, with all his Roman firmness, manifested a degree of wavering on this delicate point. The *Journal of Commerce* may recollect that in his first message to Congress he recommended an amendment of the Constitution "to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term." But, did that induce him to decline a reëlection? He altered his opinion, and so may Mr. Buchanan. It is very possible Mr. B. may not desire a renomination, and equally possible that it may not be offered him. But to wax indignant at the suggestion that, under certain circumstances, he might accept it, is not only uncalled for but absurd.

City Items.

Mr. Geo. P. Edgar, who was arrested on the suit of Hall & Maigne, of No. 100 Walker-street, upon the affidavit of Wm. Herries, a former partner of Edgar, gave the required bail yesterday—M. C. Baker, coal merchant of Leonard-street, and Mr. Jas. Fairman, of the Bible House, became his bondsmen for $2,000. Mr. Edgar is now at liberty, and promises in a few days to make such a statement to the public as will put an entirely different aspect on affairs.

Excursion to Newport.—The steamer *Commodore* is to leave the City to-morrow afternoon for an excursion to Newport and back, returning on Sunday evening. A fine Band is to be provided for the occasion, and the fare for the round trip is but three dollars.

Cricket.—The Clubs of Montreal have authorized Mr. Pickering to challenge the St. George's Club of this City to play a Home and Home match in September. It awaits the decision of the St. George's Club.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Southern Politics—Speeches of Breckinridge, Hammond and Newton—Hammond's Conservatism—Disunionism in Virginia—Subdivision of the Southern Confederacy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1858.

The speeches of Vice-President Breckinridge, of Senator Hammond, and of Mr. Willoughby Newton, of Virginia, form a triangulation in Southern politics worth studying. The Vice-President, whose address should have been the most dignified and statesmanlike, entered the arena as the mere vulgar partisan. His speech was alike destitute of courtesy, argument, or truth. The manners, the morals, the ethics of his oration were those of the lowest order of Southern Sectionalists. And yet, poor as was the spectacle presented by the second officer of the Government on the hustings, I do not doubt that the speech was as good a one as Mr. Breckinridge can make. I have heard him on many occasions during the past six or eight years, and have never found his efforts to rise above the level of mediocrity. They belonged rather to the classification described as "middling to ordinary." His last consists of the sediments produced from the filtration of the veriest trash of the Congressional debates.

Mr. Breckinridge is a candidate for the Presidency, and evidently believes that the candidate of the Democracy will pluck the golden fruit, and that the party will at the next convention be ruled by the South. In this last conclusion he is undoubtedly correct, and the policy he adopts of presenting himself as the exponent and representative of radical and uncompromising Southern principles may be judicious, considered with reference only to his candidacy and to the great issue which brought him to the stump, namely, the contest for the clerkship of a Kentucky Court.

Mr. Hammond's speech was rather a surprising production. It sounds like a homely fireside colloquy with his neighbors on the politics of the day, most alarmingly reasonable and moderate for a South Carolinian. In the course of his rambling "table talk," the Senator, with most amusing conceit, affirmed that almost everything good or bad which had been done by this Government had been originated and proposed by the South, and inasmuch as many important measures and doctrines had been first established by the South, and then overthrown by its opposition, so the Senator inferred his section would be able in the future to rule the Union in the same arbitrary and capricious manner. Mr. Hammond selects as examples of the fickleness and invincibility of the South, Anti-Slavery, the Tariff and a National Bank. He says Washington and Jefferson were Abolitionists. This is true, but the moment under the new Government that any discussion arose on the subject, the sentiments of the general mass of Southern population was found to be exactly what it is now. In the very first Congress, debates upon Slavery rose as furious and vindictive as ever were heard afterward.

But in respect to the Bank and the Tariff Mr. Hammond is altogether in error. In their origin both were Northern and Federal measures. Hamilton was the most illustrious champion of both. When, in conformity with his suggestions, the first Bank was chartered, Washington, before signing the bill, referred the question of its constitutionality to the Cabinet. The two Northern members, Hamilton and Knox, without hesitation, pronounced it constitutional. The opinion of Jefferson and Randolph was adverse. Washington decided the question affirmatively. And so of the Tariff—it was the celebrated report of Hamilton on "the policy of protecting domestic manufactures," in 1792, which settled that policy upon a firm basis. Jefferson opposed these views; but in 1803, when President, came in to the support of them.

Senator Hammond thinks disunion at the present time unnecessary. The South having ruled the Union in the past even to the extent of enforcing upon the Government its own pernicious blunders, like the Tariff and the Bank, she will rule it henceforth. But, says the Senator, if the North should for a continuous term of years bring its vast numerical majority to bear, then we (South Carolina and the South) must go out. But one Northern sectional administration would not, says Mr. H., be sufficient provocation. A second one might do the business; but even this fearful contingency, he states, doubtfully and unwillingly, as if, after all, it was not a heart-offering, but an extorted tribute to the *genius Loci*.

Mr. Hammond's speech is very remarkable in one aspect. Its tone exhibits that strong undercurrent of schism which underlies the dead surface of South Carolina politics. The Senator is conservative. He repels with a good deal of scorn the ideas and plans of the secessionists—he even casts a slur on the memory of Calhoun as an original Bank man and Protectionist. He opposes the African Slave-trade, the annexation of Mexico, and annexation in general. He derides the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as demagoguism, the Kansas agitation as unnecessary and hopeless. He recommends a large increase of the army and navy. There has not lately been heard a more contemptuous, though quiet, reproof of the whole body of extreme Southern men and measures than this speech of Senator Hammond; and I apprehend that we shall speedily hear a fierce counterblast from some of the more windy and cantankerous sputterers who do the oratory for the secession wing. And it is quite as likely that we shall have a partial retraction from Senator H. himself.

The address of Mr. Newton was delivered before the graduating class of the Virginia Military Institute. It is a State institution, and it seems improbable that the substance of the political portion of the address should have been unknown before its delivery to the State authorities. As a disunion harangue, it, therefore, comes before the public stamped with a higher sanction than belongs to the private views of an individual. Mr. Newton was, twelve or fifteen years ago, a steady-going, slow-and-easy Whig member of Congress. He has since been lost to the political world, and was supposed to be entirely immersed in guano and bone dust—and, as patron of those fertilizers, has been looked on as a regenerator of Virginia.

This conservative gentleman informs the youth of the State, that disunion is a certainty, and that they must keep on the *qui vive* for it, since in the nature of things it cannot long be delayed. Politically, they have nothing to do but to prepare to take their part in the Southern Confederacy. Virginia is to be the head, the mistress, the queen of the new Republic. She is immediately to adopt a high protective tariff. The Southern Constellation, of which Virginia is to be the bright particular star, is to bring within its glorious effulgence Mexico, Central America, and all lands adjoining. This is all very common-place and nonsensical, and I can imagine with what a grim, sardonic smile Gov. Wise must have read these lofty anticipations of the orator. They will form a capital frame-work to an eulogy on the Union which will doubtless adorn his next message. Mr. Newton is certain that the revolution is a Virginia affair, that it will commence when she shall get ready, and that she will "ride the tempest and direct the storm" as easily as he rides his hobby. Mr. Hammond postpones disunion until South Carolina is in a humor to take the reins. When that happens, the other States will follow of course. Here is a serious difficulty at the very birth of the new Confederacy. As to Virginia, she will instantly become the North of the Cotton States. The feeling against her will soon become as bitter as it now is in the latter section against New-England, and with just the same reason. Dissolution will be the cry before the first generation which may witness the change shall have passed. Aquiday.

A Boy Fatally Shot.—Wednesday afternoon a mad bull was running through Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street. An unknown man fired at the bull, but the ball missed the bull and hit a boy named Jacob Jacobs in the left breast. The ball penetrated the left lung, and from the effects of the wound the boy died yesterday morning at the residence of his parents, No. 149 West Thirty-fifth-street. The deceased was 13 years of age. An inquest will be held on the body to-day by Coroner Perry.

COLLEGE MATTERS.

University of Vermont.

The commencement exercises at Burlington, Vt., began on Sunday last. President PEASE delivered the Baccalaureate sermon.

The anniversary exercises of the Society for Religious Inquiry occupied Sunday evening. The discourse was by the Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS, D. D., of Bangor Theological Seminary. His theme was, *How we may individually attain the great results of life.*

Madison University.

Commencement week at this institution will open on the 15th inst. with a sermon before the Society for Inquiry. On Monday, the Æonian and Adelphian Societies will hold their anniversary. JOHN G. SAXE is the Poet; ELIHU BURRIT is to be the Orator. Several distinguished personages are to appear during the week. The Rev. GEO. C. BALDWIN, D. D., a very popular speaker, is to give an Address on Tuesday. Others are also set down for the occasion. On Wednesday, the Graduates will deliver their Orations in the Baptist Church. The evening will be devoted to a meeting of the Alumni. On Thursday, the Theological Class will give their Orations, after which an Address will be given by Prof. E. DODGE. A large number of Baptists and others of this city will go up to Hamilton next week to be in season for the Commencement jubilee.

The Boston papers state that the Treasurer of Tufts College received last week a donation of *one thousand dollars* from a person who prefers that his name shall not be mentioned.

The Peterboro Meeting and Dr. Rice.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of a meeting of the citizens of Madison County, which convened at Peterboro on the 28th ult., to advance the interests of the "Gerrit Smith movement," republished from the *Evening Post* in the TIMES, amongst much else that was reported of that Convention, occurs the false and uncalled-for remarks of Dr. RICE, in which he says: "*He did not know a young Republican or Democrat in Cazenovia who did not drink.*" That fact being promptly denied—after a slight qualification—he asserted: "*They all do it.*"

The announcement of said speech in the public prints caused quite a flutter in the social and business circles of this place. Parents began to rub up their eyes and look after their grown up boys; the ladies in wonder asked are these things so? and the young men having many engagements on hand, matrimonial and otherwise, began to fear the effects caused by such an announcement, for be it known, that intemperance is very unpopular in this place.

Seriously, it is due to this place, and especially to the young men thereof, that such misrepresentation should not travel the whole circle of the Press uncontradicted.

If this place and its inhabitants are noted for anything it is for temperance, and all the other elements of a moral and orderly community.

The young men here are either Republicans or Democrats, as they are charged in the remarks above quoted, and are as well informed, and drink as little as in the best communities of this or any other State.

That most to be wondered at is that the Doctor ever should have made any remarks at *any* place of sufficient importance, to have furnished him with his coveted notoriety, a place in the public prints.

Very truly, CITIZEN.

Andrew Jackson Claimed as a Virginian.

Mr. BRAXTON DAVENPORT, of Altona, Va., addresses a letter to Governor WISE, through the Charlestown *Spirit*, in which he claims to have made a discovery. He says:

Virginia had sons, great ones too, soldiers, in other States, in the Revolution, whose remains I would ask permission from the States they adorned, to remove and locate in the constellation in Richmond. I would have JAMES MADISON there, though but a young actor at the time, he grew so immediately, and great on the finish of the Revolution, to be a child of it. I would seek out the remains of GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE and ANDREW JACKSON, the latter of whom I claim (as the first undoubtedly was) on, to me, undoubted authority, as a child of Virginia, born in Berkeley County, on the estate of JAMES STRODE. I claim his birth for Virginia, on the declaration of the late Mrs. SHEPHERD, the relict of the late Captain ABRAHAM SHEPHERD, and Mrs. BEDINGER, the wife of the late Major HENRY BEDINGER, of Berkeley County. These gentlemen were officers in the army of the Revolution. These ladies were respectively married, Mrs. SHEPHERD in the early part of the Revolution, and Mrs BEDINGER, a younger sister, at the conclusion. The war of 1812 gave to Gen. JACKSON celebrity, and the question of nativity was started, and among those advanced in life, who remained in Berkeley and Jefferson, taken therefrom, at that period, were those ladies, from whom I learned that an Irish family named JACKSON came to their father's, the late JAMES STRODE, somewhere about the year 1760, to whom their father furnished a small tenement and gave employment—that they were then young girls—that about 1764 or '65, a son was born to that family, who they named ANDREW—that they had two other sons older—that being themselves without brothers, they, with their two elder sisters, sought and obtained the consent of their father and mother, when in 1768 the JACKSONS were making arrangements to emigrate to the Waxhaw Settlement in North Carolina, to obtain from the JACKSONS their youngest son, ANDREW, to be raised as a brother—but were unable to do so, though they went some five miles on the road, importuning—the JACKSONS were poor, the STRODES having all that could be desired. It seems as if the hand of destiny was in the matter, and that ANDREW was a fated boy. Many years after I had received this information from these ladies, I think in 1824 early, when Gen. JACKSON was put forward by his friends for the Presidency, I met with GEORGE JOHNSTON, a Scotchman, a very aged man, in my neighborhood, who in early life, I think, was in Braddock's Defeat, and a soldier through the Revolution, and who had resided near Mr. STRODE's residence from 1760 to the Revolution, advocating the election of Gen. JACKSON, (to whom I was then opposed, Mr. CRAWFORD, you know, being the Democratic nominee for the Presidency,) on the ground of his superior military talent. I immediately inquired if he had ever known a family of the name of JACKSON, who had resided on Mr. JAMES STRODE's estate previous to the Revolution, if so, how many children they had, and of what sex, and what became of the family. He replied promptly that he knew such a family—that they had three sons, the youngest of whom was called ANDREW, (ANDY as he called him,) who was carried on the hip—that is was not able to travel, when in 1768 they went to the Waxhaw settlement in North Carolina. No history or biography of General JACKSON had then been written, and if one had been, JOHNSTON was illiterate and he had no idea of the object of my inquiry. Upon him answering as above, I asked him if he knew that the General JACKSON whose claim he was advocating was the little ANDY JACKSON, the son of the poor Irish family, who had resided on Mr. STRODE's farm previous to the revolution, and who left there and settled in the Waxhaw settlement in North Carolina. He answered, no—and inquired of me if it was so. I replied certainly. Upon which he abused the old General, and swore he would cut his throat, the poor Irishman, to desire to be president of the United States; and at that election and the subsequent one he voted against him. This biographer of General JACKSON (EATON) places the arrival of the family, in 1768, direct from Ireland, in the Waxhaw settlement in South Carolina—bringing the youngest son of the family, named ANDREW, with them. Thus we have, on good authority, (mine cannot be doubted, for my informants survived till recently,) two families, both Irish, who emigrated to the Waxhaw settlement, and each family having their youngest son named ANDREW. I have understood that that settlement was believed to be in North Carolina previous to the revolution—that her Courts had jurisdiction over its inhabitants, it being included in one of her counties—that after the Revolution, the two States of South and North Carolina had the division line run, and that that settlement fell into South Carolina. Could it be possible that two families from Ireland, each having three sons, the youngest one in each family bearing the name of ANDREW, could arrive in the same year, 1768, in the same settlement?

HEAVY SUIT.—Yesterday Mr. GEORGE WILKES editor and proprietor of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, commenced an action against JAMES GORDON BENNETT, for an article on scurrilous newspaper literature, published in yesterday's *Herald*, in which *Porter's Spirit* was classed with the *Alligator* of STEPHEN H. BRANCH, and the *Red Flag* of DAVID WEMYSS JOBSON. The damages are laid by Mr. WILKES at $25,000.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The news of the arrival of the *Niagara* on our coast with her end of the Atlantic Cable, was all the topic of conversation yesterday. No demonstrations were publicly made in honor of the event, citizens only waiting to learn the full success of this great experiment of the age before surrendering themselves to their enthusiasm.

Sea and Ship News.

FROM JARVIS ISLAND.—The ship *John Marshall*, at Honolulu May 25, reports the following to the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*:

"Left Honolulu on the afternoon of Feb. 27. Had pleasant weather for two weeks—wind easterly. March 12, passed to the westward of Christmas Island—fell to the leeward on account of the westerly current, and had to beat up. Did not reach Jarvis Island until the 31st of March. On the 31st, at 7 P. M., anchored off the southwest point in 15 fathoms water, with 75 fathoms chain. On the 2d of April, placed moorings—a large anchor of 5,000 pounds in 35 fathoms water with 60 fathoms chain. Laid until the 8th of May, during which time discharged all her cargo, including 20 tons coals, provisions and water for the men for three months. Erected the buildings—took on board 400 tons of guano, leaving on the Island Mr. CHARLES H. JUDD and 23 men. Started for Honolulu May 8, and arrived on the 26th—18 days passage—winds E. N. E."

M'HENRY, *alias* Townsend, was in Rochester a few days since on his return from New-York and Washington, and stated to us that he had furnished such evidence as satisfied the Crown counsel that he is not Townsend. A *nolle prosequi* will probably be entered in the case now pending, in which M'Henry is charged with one of Townsend's robberies.

Politics in New-York.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, 5th.

The Democratic State Committee met yesterday at the Delavan House, in this city. Every member of the Committee was present, except Mr. SWEENEY, of the City of New York, who is now absent in Europe. The action of the Committee was entirely harmonious and unanimous, and in this respect was but a reflection of the feeling which pervades the Democracy of the State. As will be seen from a notice which we publish, a Convention was called for the 15th day of September, at Syracuse. This will be one week after the meeting of the Republican Convention, and only five days later than the State Convention was held last year, and is probably early enough to give sufficient time to prepare for the Fall campaign, in a year when there is no unusual political excitement.

The following is the call:

A Democratic State Convention, to be composed of one Delegate from each Assembly District, will be held at the City of Syracuse on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of September next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, at such place as shall hereafter be designated by the Democratic State Central Committee, to nominate candidates for the officers of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

In those counties where no Assembly District Committees have been appointed to call Conventions for the election of delegates, the General Committee of the county shall provide the mode and manner in which such delegates shall be chosen.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1858.

First District—FERNANDO WOOD, PETER B. SWEENY.
Second District—SAM. FOWLER, D. R. F. JONES.
Third District—GEO. BEACH, P. CAGGER.
Fourth District—R. G. STONE, R. H. CUSHNEY.
Fifth District—H. H. COATES, HENRY GREEN, Jr.
Sixth District—HIRAM A. BEEBE, HARVEY HUBBARD.
Seventh District—S. B. HEWETT, POMEROY TUCKER.
Eighth District—DEAN RICHMOND, WM. VADERVOORT.

Virginia Politics.

DR. RUFFNER IN REPLY TO HON. JOHN LETCHER—THE SLAVERY ADDRESS OF 1847.

From the Kanawha (Va.) Republican.

To the People of Virginia:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Hon. JOHN LETCHER has lately come before you with a letter concerning my Address on Slavery, published in 1847, at the request of himself and ten other gentlemen of Lexington, Va. In this letter he charges me with having committed a fraud on him and his ten associates, in the publication of that Address. The allegation vaguely intimates that I foisted in exceptionable things. This is a serious charge, and to me entirely new; for never before, during the ten years and nine months since the Address was published, did I hear of any such charge having been made by any one, either publicly or privately.

Since great ignorance and misconception seem to exist respecting the origin and history of that Address, I will give a plain statement of facts. As few persons have copies of the pamphlet, I shall have to say something also of its contents.

In the Spring or Summer of 1847, I was informed that a debate on Slavery had arisen in the Franklin Society of Lexington, Va., and I was requested to attend, as the debate was expected to be long and interesting. This Society embraced most of the professional and literary gentlemen of the town, besides other intelligent citizens, and met weekly to debate questions. I was an honorary member, but did not regularly attend the meetings. The debate on Slavery was continued from week to week for a considerable time.

When I attended, I found the question to be, not whether Slavery was right or wrong, but whether or not it was injurious to the public prosperity. Mr. LETCHER and others took the Anti-Slavery side whilst some able debators, such as Mr. (now Judge) BROCKENBROUGH and Col. SMITH, of the V. M. Institute, were on the Pro Slavery side.

No one, as far as I remember, took the Abolitionist ground, that slaveholding is a sin, and ought for that reason to be abolished. With us it was merely a question of expediency, and was argued with special reference to the interests of West Virginia.

I joined the Anti-Slavery side, and after a while, having collected some statistical facts, I made the speech which led to the publication of the Address. I was soon afterwards requested by some of our party to prepare my argument for publication, as it was thought by them to be unanswerable, and, I was told, had converted several members of the society. I hesitated at first, and either refused or postponed compliance with the request; not wishing to appear before the public as a partisan on this question, whilst I occupied the Presidential chair of Washington College; though I knew that my broken health would compel me to an early resignation.

But as the debate proceeded, we all became so heated under the hammer of argument, pro and con, that we were ready for an attempt to carry our views into effect. I commenced writing out the whole argument on our side; and when about the time the debate closed, and we had a decided majority of votes in the society, I was again spoken to, I consented to prepare for publication, not my speech merely, but whatever else might contribute to the success of our scheme for the gradual removal of Slavery from West Virginia.

But I required two conditions: 1st, that those who desired the publication of the argument, should present their request in writing, in terms conformable to the plan of publication which I suggested—and 2d, that all should contribute to the cost of printing. I was willing to come out, not as an individual, but only as the organ of a respectable party, and such I thought we were, though at the outset few in number. The Anti-Slavery feeling that had been prevalent in West Virginia, seemed to need only such an impulse as we could give it, to recover its former strength.

Mr. LETCHER and ten other gentlemen readily complied with my conditions, and addressed me the letter which was printed in the foreground of the pamphlet. In this letter the eleven gentlemen said expressly, that they did not expect me to furnish my speech just as it was delivered, nor did they wish me to "confine myself strictly to the views then expressed." On the contrary, they desired to have "the whole argument in favor of the proposition presented to the public in a perspicuous and condensed form." Thus they left it discretionary with me to add to the matter of my speech whatever I thought proper to give completeness and force to the argument "in favor of removing the negro population from West Virginia," as they expressed it. *The whole contents of the pamphlet were written conformably to the desire expressed in this letter.*

My colleagues added in their letter, that the views expressed in my speech, were "in a *shape* which could not give just cause of offence to even those who were most fastidious and excitable on the subject of Slavery." This could mean only that my views were not of the *abolitionist shape*. The address presented the same views as the speech, and in the same argumentative shape. I maintained the moral right of slave-holding, and assailed the Abolitionists as a morally insane, malignant, meddlesome and mischievous sect, with whom we would have nothing to do. But I argued strenuously, as we all did in the society, that Slavery, in its effects upon the country, was a "pernicious institution," &c.

When the address was circulated by mail and otherwise through West Virginia, we soon perceived that most of the editors and politicians of the Valley would not embark with us in an enterprise of doubtful success. They objected to our movement as ill-timed, while Northern Abolitionism was raging. Without their concurrence we must fail. West of the Alleghany the pamphlet was better received; in East Virginia some papers denounced it as abolitionist.

It is true, as Mr. LETCHER says, that my colleagues did not contribute to the cost of the publication. When the printer's bill came in, and I privately spoke to one or two of them about it, I found that for some reason there was a disinclination to contribute. Therefore I paid the printer's bill myself. As several of them aided me in the distribution of the pamphlet, and I never heard till now the charge of fraud in the publication, which I know to be false, I imagined any reason but *that*, and made no inquiry on the subject. None of our party ever, to my knowledge, objected to the contents of the Address. Now, as Mr. LETCHER's charge is vague, I call upon him to specify what "exceptionable things" I foisted into the Address. My sole object is self-defence. I accuse no one. Let him specify; then, having a definite issue, I will try conclusions with him.

HENRY RUFFNER.

KANAWHA SALINES, July 15, 1858.

Judge Douglas and the Germans.

Judge DOUGLAS was waited upon recently, in Chicago, by a large deputation of the Germans of that city, and in response to the address of their spokesman, he made the following among other remarks:

I am obliged to you for your kind allusion to my efforts to strike down that proscriptive policy which attempted, a few years ago, to invade the social, civil and religious freedom of this country. *I made the first speech ever pronounced on the American Continent against that proscriptive system which proposed to strike men down on account of their birthplace or their religion.* [Immense enthusiasm.] Of all the acts of injustice ever attempted to be perpetrated, the greatest was to make the birthplace or the religious creed a political test in the exercise of the elective franchise. [Cheers.]

I hold that this Government was established by the white men of the continent—men of European birth or European descent then on the continent. It was established for the benefit of white men, to be administered by white men, on the white basis. Spain and France, in their colonies on the American continent, admitted the negro and Indian to citizenship with the white man, on an equality. In the colonies from which this nation sprung, the political rights were confined to the white men; not merely to Englishmen, or Germans, or Swedes, or Swiss, but to all white men, all men of European birth and posterity. Say what you please, the experience of the world proves that there is such a thing as superior and inferior races. The experience of the world in all ages proves that the negro is incapable of self-government in all climes. [Cheers.] For this reason our fathers in making our institutions, confined the governing power to the white race, excluding no white man, but making no mixed basis, either with the Indians or negroes. Look at the difference between the Spanish-American colonies and the French-American colonies, and the colonies of which this country was originally composed. Their political amalgamation has produced domestic amalgamation, and demoralization and degradation below the point of capacity for self-government has been the result in every instance; here the white basis has been preserved, and we find the highest mental, physical, moral, and social development that the world has ever witnessed. [Bravo and cheers.]

Gentlemen, our duty is, by a stern and inflexible adherence to this great principle of self-government, by elevating our race and preserving the pure principles of Government upon which all our institutions rest, to go forward in the mission which the Almighty has confided to us. We are engaged in a fierce political contest in this State; a conflict involving great political principles at which I have just glanced, but which it will be my purpose in every part of the State, during the ensuing Summer, to discuss freely before the people in a candid and frank manner, in order to take their verdict upon my acts as their representative in the Senate of the United States. It will be my pleasure, and I trust it will be yours, to meet you and all our German fellow-citizens, and discuss these questions and such others as may be brought into the contest, freely and frankly, in a spirit of candor and frankness.

I desire to be heard, because my opinions and political acts have been misrepresented. I desire that you shall understand them, and then, if I am right, sustain me; if I am wrong, then select a man who will carry out your principles better than myself. ["We could not find one," and cheers.] If Mr. LINCOLN will sustain the honor and advance the prosperity of Illinois more than myself, it is your duty—a duty that you owe to yourselves and to your children—to sustain him in preference to me. ["Never," etc.] If, on the contrary, you approve the principles I advocate, and have confidence that I will carry them out in good faith, and with that degree of ability you desire and have a right to expect in the National Councils, I shall be extremely happy to receive the approval that your votes will convey, at the next election. ["You shall receive them," and cheers.] I again thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your friendship.

Steam on the Canals.

THE SECOND CANAL STEAMER—COMPARATIVE COST OF STEAM AND HORSE POWER.

The Buffalo *Express*, of Wednesday, says:

"The new Canal steamer, *P. L. Sternberg*, took her departure yesterday, with 4,000 bushels of wheat, shipped for Rochester. She is able to carry 5,000 bushels with ease, but her owners thought best not to load her to her fullest capacity on the first trip. With 4,000 bushels of wheat she draws four feet of water, and went down the creek at the rate of six or seven miles per hour. In turning from the Erie Basin into a canal slip she broke her tiller chocks and was compelled to tie up and have them replaced, which took until about 4 o'clock, when she started again with a number of our most experienced forwarders on board as passengers.

We learn that her owners have been written to, to have her in Rochester by Friday, where she will meet Governor KING and the Canal Commissioners, who will accompany her back to this city, testing her machinery and making such experiments on the passage up as may prove of interest to the future success of steam canal navigation.

In view of the importance of the subject of steam canal navigation, the Board of Trade met yesterday and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Trade appoint a Committee of five to coöperate with a Committee of the citizens of Buffalo, in conferring with the citizens of the cities of Rochester and Lockport and the several villages intermediate on the canal, with a view to an appropriate demonstration on the reception of the Governor of the State and members of the Canal Commission, incident to the introduction and success of steam on the canals and in view of the further improvement by raising the bridges, and the eventual completion of the enlargement.

The Chair nominated, in accordance with the above resolution, the following gentlemen to act as such Committee: Messrs. Hiram Niles, Wm. Foot, Wm. Moneath, L. Enos, and A. T. Blackmar.

The Rochester *Union* of Wednesday evening says:

"The tug *S. S. Whallon*, with a dredge in tow, arrived here sometime during last night, with a bursted flue. The dredge will be towed to Montezuma by horses, and the boat will be put in repair for the experimental trips on Thursday or Friday."

The Buffalo *Republic* has the following:

"The experiment to be instituted the latter part of the present week, under the supervision of the Governor, the Canal Commissioners and State officers, with a view to ascertaining the effect produced by steam-propelled boats at different rates of speed upon the banks of the Canal, is justly anticipated with much interest by every one interested in the prosperity of the great Canal, as being likely to exert an important influence, not only in hurrying on the general introduction of steam as the mode of propulsion, and thereby placing the Canal in a vastly more effective condition for competing successfully with rival trade routes, but also of encouraging an immediate interest in the Canal, and a more general confidence in its capabilities and prospects, which will advance the work of enlargement, and render it more a labor of hope, and less a burden of anxiety.

The experiment is to be conducted upon the long level between Pittsford and Pendleton, and the boat to be used is the *P. L. Sternberg*, built last Winter by Messrs. VAN SLYKE, NOTTER & Co. The engine which was first placed in the *Sternberg* was found to be poorly adapted to the purpose, and the experiment made with her last Spring was not satisfactory. Since then she has been undergoing alterations, which were suggested by the first trial, and her former engine has been replaced by a new one.

The Syracuse *Journal* publishes a communication from Mr. J. W. NORCROSS, which gives an idea of the comparative cost of steam and horse power on the Canals:

A boat supplied with a ten-horse steam engine, would require no more hands to manage her than is used with horses, and the only difference in cost would be between an engineer and driver—the former $30 and the latter $16 per month.

A ten horse steam engine can be run at an expense of 50 lbs. of coal per hour, at $5 per ton. Therefore she could be run forty hours with one ton of coal—a distance of 120 miles, at three miles per hour, and would cost:

For one ton of coal..........$5 00
Extra wages of Engineer..........2 56
One quart sperm oil..........56
Total..........$8 12

Same distance done by horse-power would be, for 120 miles towing, done at 20 cents per mile, which I believe is below the present rate of towing, $24; time at 2½ miles per hour, 48 hours. Now, allowing the expenses of the boat to be equal in other respects, the above estimate shows a saving in favor of steam of $15 88, and a gain of eight hours in the 120 miles.

Meeting of the Judges—Amendment of the Rules.

From the Albany Evening Journal of yesterday.

After our report closed yesterday the following proceedings were had:

Rule 13 amended, by adding "No counsel shall occupy more than one hour in summing up, unless by permission of the Judge presiding." Also, amended, as to the "standing" provision, giving Justice power to dispense with the requirement at circuit.

Rule 14 amended, by inserting "or motions" after causes in first line, and also by changing "two hours" to one hour.

Rule 15 made to conform to practice.

Rules 18 and 19 struck out, and Rules 20 and 21 of 1852 inserted.

Rule 20 amended so as to require affidavit to state if extension of time to answer or demur has been procured.

Rule 22, requires referees to find conclusions of facts and of law separately, &c.

In references other than in the issues in an action, report to be filed and become absolute unless exceptions be taken within eight days after the filing.

Rule 24, italicised words struck out; also, amendments proposed to case or exceptions shall be marked by party making case or exceptions his allowance or disallowance of the same.

Rule 25, no order to show cause to be made by a Judge at Chambers returnable to any other Judge at Chambers than one who granted the order, except in 1st district.

Rule 27, amended by inserting "exceptions" after "cases" in second line.

Also, contested motions not to be heard at Circuit, except in 1st district.

Also, makes an appeal from an order, overruling or sustaining a demurrer, an enumerated motion.

Rule 28, amended by striking out last subdivision.

Rule 29, amended, requiring opinion of Court below, &c., or an affidavit that it cannot be procured. Parties to serve the adverse party with three copies papers and points eight days before term.

Rule 30, amended, by changing "this," in second line, to "the."

Rule 31, substitute for first two lines the words "in all enumerated motions," "each party, &c.," except in Common Pleas, Court of New-York.

Rule 39 Struck out.

Rule 40. Insert "to" in place of last word 37th page.

Rule 41. Amended, requiring pleadings to be folioed, legibly written and indorsed. Also, if papers be not folioed and marked, the party on whom they are served must return with objection, or he shall be deemed to have waived his objection.

New Rule substituted for 43d Rule.

Rule 44, amended by striking out the words "Notice and," in the seventh line.

Rule 46, conformed to practice under Code.

Rule 47, amended by striking out all after "deed" in fourth line, p. 42.

Also, requires moneys to be deposited in Life Insurance and Trust Company, or United States Trust Company.

No order to stay a sale under foreclosure proceedings to be granted except on two days' notice to plaintiff's attorney.

Rule 53, last clause struck out.

Rule 55, requires investment to be in New-York State Stocks or United States Stocks.

Rule 56 requires statement of principal and interest, etc., before Court will direct moneys to be paid over.

Rule 64, in divorce cases Court shall not appoint a referee nominated by either party.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, Aug. 5—9 A. M.

After much discussion, a resolution to select a reporter of the decisions of the General and Special Terms was voted down.

Rule 1 was altered so as to allow candidates for admission as attorneys, to be examined in each district on the 2d and 4th terms in each year.

A few other unimportant amendments were made, the whole to be revised by the Chairman of the Committee, the Hon. W. F. ALLEN, when

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Harvest and Business Prospects in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 2.

The past week has been one of considerable suspense and anxiety to those interested in trade, in consequence of the rumors respecting the wheat crop, the harvesting of which is just now commencing. Were we to give credence to half the unfavorable statements that are made, we should almost anticipate a famine; and it is this very spirit of exaggeration which is so prevalent that leads us to hope that, after all, the harvest will turn out well. In some localities there is no doubt but that the rust has done much damage, and that in others the effects of the weevil and midge are painfully manifest, yet taking the Province as a whole, we are of opinion that the crop will be better than is generally anticipated. Even a partial failure is much to be deplored; for, however large the yield of the present crop, even should it be a successful one, it must necessarily fall far short of the amount required to settle the balance of trade against us. The fact is, it will take years of the most extended production, and the closest economy, to make matters at all easy with us, while it is a matter of conjecture to many who are well calculated to judge whether we will within even the next ten or twelve years experience the same prosperity and plenitude of money which we enjoyed a year ago. The cause of this happy state of affairs was the influx of foreign money in the construction of public works, &c., and the confidence and inflation which was thus inspired. But upon the withdrawal of this foreign aid, and a continual drain on the Province in the shape of interest, the value of property came down to its legitimate level, the banks, unable to keep out a circulation, and fearing each other, contracted the currency, and in the space of six months the country was precipitated from an apparent prosperity to a state almost bordering on bankruptcy. It is a subject of remark that in all agricultural countries there is necessarily never an abundance of money, and from all indications there is nothing to show that Canada will be an exception. Yet this need not be a barrier to material prosperity. It is a result of the period of inflation which we have experienced that extravagance and speculation should prevail, but these are checked; and although it may be hard to practice economy, and obtain a living or amass wealth by labor alone, necessity compels it, as through this process only can we hope for the restoration of prosperous years. Our people must learn to be content with a moderate competence for their necessities and wants, and to obtain this, not by living on the earnings and production of others, but by producing themselves something that is required by the people. We have had too many engaged in business, there has been too much competition, too much overtrading, too much credit, and the time has now arrived when this excess is stopped—when the wits of a man will accomplish less than his hands—when the labor and production of the few for the support of the many, must be reversed, and the labor of the many be made to support all.

United States Court of Claims—Important Circular from the Solicitor.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, July 5, 1858.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the rules and practice now controlling business in the Court of Claims.

The rule requiring the petition to be printed no longer exists, and the claimant is relieved from all expense of printing.

Documents and papers intended to be relied upon as evidence in a cause, in whatever form the same may exist, as well as depositions, must be furnished complete and filed with the Clerk, with references where the originals may be found, when copies, instead of the originals, are filed. If in any language other than English a correct translation must also be furnished and filed.

When all the claimant's evidence is in and filed with the Clerk, the petitioner's counsel must make and file with the Clerk a written schedule thereof, together with a notice in writing that the evidence on his part is closed. When the testimony on the part of the United States is closed, the same course will be pursued by the Solicitor. This notice and schedule will prevent any future misapprehension concerning the evidence to be relied upon in argument. When the record is thus completed, it will be indexed and printed in the same manner as records in the Supreme Court are now printed. When the record shall have been printed, the claimant will be entitled to four copies thereof preparatory to making and filing his brief with the Clerk.

The brief should state and number the several facts which the claimant believes he has proved, with references to the page of the record where he thinks the evidence is found to establish them; and, if he chooses, he may extract such portions of the proof which he thinks will establish the several facts. He also should state and number his propositions of law, with a reference to the authorities which sustain them. Where a statute or regulation of a department is involved, the material parts should be set out at length, and the essential parts of elementary works and decisions should be accurately quoted. It is advisable to add briefly the substance of the reasons for the conclusions which are sought to be established. The Solicitor will prepare his brief after seeing that of the claimant, and in doing so he designs to pursue the same course which is recommended to the claimant. When both briefs are completed and filed, they will be printed, and form a part of the record, which, with the opinion of the Court, is to be sent to Congress.

This course will enable the parties to examine the whole case with ease, and the Court readily to understand the points of fact and law in controversy. With a compact record containing the pleadings and facts which are in evidence, and the subjects and points of difference, the Court will readily comprehend the case, and their determination, it may be confidently assumed, will be correct. With such advantages for a full and clear understanding of the views of both parties and of the Court, Congress will have little difficulty in forming its own conclusions.

Cases not heretofore argued will be subject to the practice above contemplated, and will be entered upon a special trial docket in the order in which they shall be thus prepared for a practical hearing by the actual filing of the briefs. No unargued cases can be heard until the testimony is closed on both sides and a schedule thereof furnished to the Clerk, with a notice that it is closed, and the record printed, and briefs made and filed, as above suggested. They will be entered and heard in the order in which these proceedings shall be actually completed.

Cases not deemed difficult or special, the Solicitor, on written application before his brief shall be made, will consent to submit upon the printed records and briefs.

Justice to other suitors will induce the Solicitor to adhere strictly to the regular order of business, and cases will not be taken up out of their order on the perfected trial docket.

I understand it is the intention of the Court, at the opening of the next session, to decide in all cases heretofore argued and submitted. The cases ordered for reargument will then be taken up in their order on the docket upon which they now stand.

If is understood to be the intention of the Court hereafter to go into consultation upon cases as fast as argued, to decide them as soon thereafter as the members of the Court can properly investigate and prepare their written opinions, with bills for carrying their decisions into effect where favorable to the claimant, according to the intention of the Act of Congress establishing the Court.

It is the wish of the Solicitor to have each case so prepared and presented that its whole merits may be easily understood and fully considered and passed upon, with the hope that the determination of the Court may be such as to satisfy both suitors and the public that ample justice has been done in the determination of the Court.

Very respectfully,
R. H. GILLET, Solicitor.

Personal.

The following sketch of Mr. Brown, the new Canadian Premier, is given by the Rochester *Union*:

"Mr. Peter Brown, father of George, is a native of Edinburg, where he was for some time a merchant. He came to New-York, we believe, in 1836, while George was yet a minor, and established himself in trade, probably not on an extensive scale, in Canal-street—in which he was unfortunate. After this, the son was a 'dry goods clerk' at Muir's, in Broadway. The family continued to reside in New-York till the Spring of 1844, where they gained an honest livelihood and maintained a respectable position in Society—as the Rev. Drs. McElroy and Potts would doubtless inform the *Post*. But in 1843 the father and son went to Toronto, we believe, to take charge of the *Banner*, a religious paper previously established. They soon after started the *Globe*, which subsequently monopolized their attention and their talents. Mr. George Brown early manifested a taste for political life, which his position enabled him to gratify; and his unflagging industry and good native powers soon made him conspicuous. It is not improbable that he long ago conceived the idea of working his way up to the head of the Colonial Government."

An English paper says: "A paragraph has gone the round of the papers within the last few days, informing the public that the signature of the immortal Shakespeare may be seen at the British Museum, affixed to the mortgage deed of a deed of purchase of a house in Blackfriars, on the 11th of March, 1612–13. Perhaps our fellow-citizens and the public generally, who feel an interest in such matters, will thank us for stating that there is to be seen in the City Library at Guildhall, Shakespeare's autograph signature, affixed to the identical deed of purchase of the same property, dated the 10th of March; showing that the said purchase was effected only one day before the mortgage took place. The signature to the mortgage deed at the British Museum is "Wm. Shakespeare;" to the deed of purchase at Guildhall the signature is written in full, "William Shakespeare," the Christian name being particularly legible.

Dr. A. P. Biegler, whose death in State Prison has been announced, was about 50 years of age, a graduate of Berlin University, and a homœopathic physician of large and successful practice, during his residence in this country. He came from Germany to New-York about the year 1834, practiced for a time in Albany, and removed to Rochester in 1840, with a high reputation as a practitioner and for wealth. His history outside of his profession is not creditable, and has become well known. There are persons in good standing, who still believe him to have been unjustly punished in both instances of his imprisonment at Auburn. He was last sentenced for a term of seven years, at Buffalo, in May, 1857, and had served out more than a year of the allotted time.

Billy Bowlegs has conceived a violent affection for Mr. Charles E. Mix, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and, by way of testifying his regard, has presented that gentleman a handsomely finished cane, made from the word of a royal palm tree, which was cut from Billy's own plantation. The cane has a golden head, on which is inscribed, "From Billy Bowlegs, Seminole Chief, to Chas. E. Mix, Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

A painting by M. Ivanoff, a Russian painter of note, the subject of which is "St. John Preaching in the Wilderness," is now being exhibited in the Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg. It has cost M. Ivanoff, a letter states, twenty years' labor, and he made a journey to Jerusalem expressly to make sketches for it. It is said that the Imperial Museum of Russia has purchased it for 40,000 roubles (160,000f.)

General Tom Thumb has made his *début* as a character singer at the Alhambra; sang several songs, and was very well received, especially in "Bobbin' Around;" and his dancing, which was really very clever, was received with immense applause.

The Coventry *Herald* announces the departure of the senior member for Coventry, the Right Hon. E. Ellice, for America. The Right Hon. gentleman intends to travel through Canada, and return home by way of New-York. He is expected to reach England again at the latter end of October.

The marriage of Judge Denio is announced. The bride was a daughter of Honorable Timothy Pitkin.

The Boston *Traveller* understands that orders have been received from Washington, to restore to their owners the $12,000 worth of sugar seized a few days since, on the ground of undervaluation.

The Gold Discoveries in Western Kansas.

From the Missouri Democrat.

By Mr. T. E. HICKS, an old companion of Col. FREMONT, who arrived in this city yesterday from Emporia, Kansas, we learn important information respecting the newly-discovered gold mines on Green River, in the western part of that Territory.

Mr. HICKS left Emporia a week ago. The wheat and oats had all been harvested in good order, and the yield was extraordinarily great. Mr. HICKS threshed over eighty-two bushels of wheat grown upon two acres of ground, and thinks that is but a little more than an average yield of other fields in that vicinity. All other kinds of grain and vegetables were proportionably large, and the grass crop turned off three tons to the acre on the upland prairie.

The celebration on the Fourth at Emporia was participated in by about 1,500 persons.

On Thursday, the 22d, at Burlingame, 120 miles west of Kansas City, on the Santa Fé Road, he overtook a company of seventeen or eighteen men with teams, who were returning from the gold diggings on Green River to Leavenworth after provisions. From Mr. ROBERT J. WILSON, who was in command of the train, he learned that this was a portion of a party of over a hundred—men, women and children—who started from Little Rock, Arkansas, in May last. They had a considerable amount of gold dust with them, which appeared to be of pure quality. In answer to a question put by Mr. H. as to how they had done, Mr. WILSON replied that "they had no reason to complain." Their point of operation was on a small creek at the head of Green River, which runs out of the Green Mountains, and at a distance of about 490 miles from Fort Riley, or 75 miles southeast of Fort Bridger. At the time they left, some 400 persons were there—some from Salt Lake, some released soldiers, and the balance from Kansas and Nebraska.

The river beds seemed to contain the richest deposits. The stream they were on had been very high most of the time, which impeded their success; but now they were constructing a dam so as to change the course of the stream and expose crevices in the bottom, which they supposed contained rich deposits of gold.

The health of those there had been good, and no disturbance had been manifested by the Indians.

Naval Intelligence.

The following is an extract of a letter received at this office, from an officer on board the U. S. steamer *Germantown*, dated Whampoa, China, May 17:

"We are now anchored in Whampoa Harbor, twelve miles from Canton, having arrived here from Hong Kong. Our boats are all out, armed, provisioned, and otherwise prepared for an outbreak, which is momently expected in the last named city. The English are momently expecting an attack; and in that event, the *Germantown* and her officers are all ready to protect the lives and property of American citizens doing business there.

The American, English, French and Russian squadrons are all in the Gulf of P'Cheile. I understand the *Powhatan* will go there in a week or two.

HONG-KONG, May 20, 1858.

The *Powhatan* will relieve the steam frigate *San Jacinto*, which sailed for New-York *via* Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th.

The flag of Commodore TATTNALL was transferred to the *Powhatan* on the 13th, when the usual salutes were fired. This fine ship, which has been constantly on the move for the past five months, will leave as soon as she completes loading, probably to-morrow. Her destination is supposed to be the northern coast of China.

The serious accident to Senator Chandler, of Detroit, before reported, is described by the Detroit *Advertiser*: Finding that the gas escaped from a pipe in the ceiling, he stepped on a chair for the purpose of closing it. He had no sooner raised the light to enable him to see, than the gas ignited and instantly exploded, throwing him down from the chair, and very badly burning his face and hands. He was probably injured much more than he would have been had he immediately left the room, by remaining inside to search for his daughter, who fortunately ran out at the first moment of the explosion, and escaped with very little injury.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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II.—THE FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES—Interesting Intelligence.

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IX—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

X.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets—Sundry Items of Market News.

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Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Hatters' Plush and Trimmings,**
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
TIPS AND SIDES.
Pelongs for undertakers' use.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Wonderful Improvement.—Hemming Guages, for sewing-machines. Any of SINGER's celebrated Sewing-Machines can now be obtained, with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Radical-Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

THURSTON—PURDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, by the Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., DAVID THURSTON to CHARLOTTE A. PURDY, all of this City.

MCCREERY—SLYTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at No. 692 Houston-st., by the Rev. James Prestley, Mr. ANDREW F. MCCREERY, of St. Louis, to Miss HANNAH SLATER, recently from Ireland.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

LATIMER—GOODNOW.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, by the Rev. E. S. Janes, BRAINARD G LATIMER, Esq., to Miss M. ANTOINETTE GOODNOW, daughter of E. S. Goodnow, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WOODROW—STORER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 29, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Mr. S. ALONZO WOODROW to Miss MARY ANN STORER, both of Brooklyn.

DOWD—HAYDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Diller, Capt. JOS. C. DOWD, of Madison, Conn., to CARRIE F., daughter of the late Marther C. Hayden, Esq., of Essex, Conn.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

DIED.

PRIME.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 5, MARY E., only daughter of John D. and Hannah Maria Prime, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her parents' residence, No. 190 Delancey-st., on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

MARCHANT.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 5, Mr. CHARLES MARCHANT, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 106 Hammersley-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 5, after a lingering illness TAMER KNAPP, aged 74 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 Grand-st., at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

HUME.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 5, DAVID, only child of David and Margaret Hume, aged 8 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 157 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BARNES.—At Brooklyn, ANNIE M., infant daughter of Henry W. and Mary C. Barnes, aged 18 months.

The friends of the family, also those of Henry Young and Henry S. Leavitt, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 113 Henry-st., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, the 7th inst.

DUTCHER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 4, Mr. J. WESLEY DUTCHER.

The friends of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at the Dutch Reformed Church at Hastings, (Hudson River Railroad,) this day, (Friday,) at 9 o'clock, (instead of 10, as yesterday stated.) The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

TOMPKINS.—At Scarsdale, Westchester Co., RACHEL TOMPKINS, aged 84 years.

Funeral at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, 7th inst. Carriages will be in attendance at Mamaroneck to meet the 9 o'clock train from the City.

HOSKIN.—In New Orleans, on Thursday, July 15, ROBERT P. HOSKIN, in the 24th year of his age.

HOLBROOK.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, Mrs. SOPHIA HOLBROOK, widow of the late Amos Holbrook, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M., at her late residence, No. 34 Park-st., Newark.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is..........950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight (8) per cent, leaving a surplus of over $40,000.

This Company is now issuing Policies at the reduced rates of premiums, and also allowing the regular commissions to brokers and others.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

MIRRORS! MIRRORS!! MIRRORS!!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED!!!

We have for sale a most select assortment of Pier, Mantel and Oval Mirrors, Portrait and Picture frames, which we offer TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LOWER than any other house in the trade. Call and examine, at

R. L. OSTRANDER'S,
No. 40 Reade-st., two doors from Broadway.

THE
BALMORAL BOUQUET.
The best Perfume Extant.
Unrivalled for its Fragrance.
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.
Imported only by
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 15 Franklin st.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NECK-TIES of every description.
NO. 36 WARREN-STREET.

REMOVAL.
STRANG ALLIANCE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 955 BROADWAY,
STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. BECK & CO

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES sores and ulcers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures rheumatism. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures aches and pains. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for burns and scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for horses and cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for the ailments of man and beast, it is without equal. Dépôt No 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

HOW GLENDOWER FIXED THE PIRATES.
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ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

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THE CHRONICLE & SENTINEL,
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AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
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AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION,
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IN THE SOUTH.
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IN THE SOUTH.
Address
W. S. JONES,
Augusta, Ga.

THE AMERICAN ART OF HORSE-TAMING.

We shall issue on Saturday, Aug. 7, an *Extra Tribune* of eight pages, containing the complete account of this wonderful art, with some other valuable articles on the same subject, which have not yet appeared in this country. Everybody who owns or uses a horse will desire to read this Extra, and as few copies will be printed beyond those ordered, news-dealers and others are requested to forward their orders at once, naming distinctly the number of copies required.

Price: single copies, 4 cents: 100 copies, $2 50
Address HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No 106 Duane-st.,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES.

Gold and Silver English Patent Levers, Detached Levers, Lepines Duplex Watches, Pocket Chronometers, independent seconds, for timing horses, Diamond and Enamel Watches for ladies, and all other kinds of Watches, for sale at retail at less than usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. Every watch is accompanied with a written guarantee. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., second floor, near Broadway.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY,
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.
For sale at Manufacturer's prices. Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

ICE PITCHERS—SECOND EDITION.

The return of warm weather, after a cool interval, has induced me to strike off a second edition of the popular ICE PITCHERS, with the latest improvements. These are warranted to keep water cool all the year round. For sale at Nos 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

GRAY HAIR.

Hair restored to its original color by Dr S. B. Smith's Magnetic Salve. The person restored is over 66, and can be seen by calling at No. 322 Canal-st. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., and by Druggists.

HODGES & CROSS' YANKEE SAUCE.—The delicate, pungent, aromatic flavor imparted to all kinds of fish, meats, salads, oysters, soups, curries, &c., renders this the best Table Sauce ever offered a discriminating public. It improves the appetite, strengthens the digestive organs, imparts tone to the system, and counteracts the injurious effects of too great table indulgence. Private families, hotels, steamboats or restaurants who consult the relish of a meal or the equipment of the table, will never dispense with the Yankee Sauce at either breakfast, dinner or supper.

This Sauce, wherever used, is superseding all other articles of the kind, and is destined to become as indispensable as sugar or salt. It is within the reach of all. While used upon the groaning tables of the rich, it equally adorns the humble board of the poor.

Sold by all grocers and general dealers throughout the world, for 25 cents per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, General Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

TRUSSES OF THE MOST APPROVED kinds, Female Supporters, Elastic Shoulder Braces, Ladies' Belts, Instruments for Club feet, Bow-legs, weak Ankle Joints, Curvature of the Spine, &c., Elastic Stockings for enlarged veins of the leg, knee caps, &c., at Dr. GLOVER'S Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann st., under the Museum.

Weekly Review of the Buffalo Bread[illegible] Trade.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 3.

FLOUR—The demand during the last week has been confined almost exclusively to extras, for which it has been very active, closing steady, with [illegible] inquiry. The stock is becoming quite [illegible] reduced, and, unless at once replenished, will [illegible] soon become very low. The st[illegible] [illegible] of common brands is somewhat larger, though the amount on hand is not large. Prices through the entire week have ruled dull. The amount of Flour received by lake during the six days ending Saturday, was 23,948 bbls., of which 17,691 were shipped hence by canal, and 7,051, as shown by the manifests reported at the Custom-House, consigned directly to the New-York Central Railroad, which, added to the amount exported by canal, foots up 24,742, showing that the receipts by lake have not equaled the shipments by canal and railroad into 794 bbls.

WHEAT—During the forepart of the week just closed the maket was quiet, and the transactions of a limited character. Prices from the middle to the close of the week were somewhat easier, and holders seem disposed to press sales. The demand toward the latter part of the week was to supply the wants of millers. Some of our mills, which have hitherto floured in the day time only, have, within a short time, secured extra help, and are at present running both night and day, turning out nearly as much again Flour as formerly. The receipts by lake for the week closing on Saturday were 345,703 bushels, and the exports by Canal during the same period 239,519 bushels, leaving a balance of 106,184 bushels for the local and interior trade. Yesterday, the market was very active for Wheat, much more so than on any previous Monday for some weeks.

CORN—The imports during the week ending on Saturday were 531,625 bushels, being more than the average since it has commenced to arrive freely. The exports east by canal during the same time amounted to 246,923 bushels, leaving a balance of 284,702 bushels, the greater portion of which has gone into the hands of dealers here. The stock has been in comparatively few hands and its holders have throughout the week been quite firm, so much so that sales have been materially retarded in consequence. On Friday afternoon the market, which had been comparatively quiet up to that time, gave place to one of activity, and prices advanced 2c. ⅌ bushel. Since then prices have remained firm, and the transactions of an ordinary character.

OATS—The stock has been in the hands of but few during past week, the holders of which have been very firm, at prices which did not, until after the middle of the week, meet the views of buyers. Prices have advanced somewhat, and are at present very firm. The receipts by lake during the week ending Saturday, were 103,905 bushels, and the exports by canal for the same period, 115,087, showing that the stock on hand at the commencement of the week has been drawn upon to the amount of 11,152 to meet the export demand. Notwithstanding this deficit, the receipts seem to have been fully equal to the wants of buyers. Most of the sales during the week have been made with a view to immediate shipment by canal, as the figures given above indicate. Yesterday afternoon the market advanced 2c.@3c.—judging from the only sale reported, which was that of 10,000 bushels bot at 41c.

RYE—There was nothing doing in the market up to Wednesday, on which day the sale of 300 bushels was reported at 60c. On Friday 1,200 bushels were sold at 62½c. The receipts of Rye by lake for the week ending Saturday, were 44,876 bushels, and the exports by canal, 9,847 bushels, which being deducted from the imports, leaves a residue of 35,029 bushels a portion of which has been converted into Flour.

FREIGHTS—During the past week there has been a very active demand for boats, prices remaining firm until Saturday, when there was an advance on Corn to Albany—a number of boat-loads being shipped at 9c. Wheat to New-York advanced yesterday ½c. The present rates are—Oats, 6½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Wheat, 11½c.; Flour, 40c. to New-York.

The Rev. Robert W. Barnwell, of South Carolina, lately elected to the Presidency of William and Mary College, has written to Ex-President Tyler, the Rector of the College, declining the appointment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York (Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALUABLE Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 487 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.
E. V. CHANT.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Planing Mill, corner of Bank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste; is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is well worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap, but ornamental fence. Address
R. R. THROCKMORTON,
Bank and West sts., New-York.

CATARRH PERMANENTLY CURED.—Persons afflicted with this complaint can positively be cured by Wilkinson's Indian Catarrh Remedy, which is entirely different from all other modes of treatment, and warranted not to fail. Charge very moderate. References given and testimonials shown. M. WILKINSON, No. 133 W. 19th-st., near 7th av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE TOBACCO CUTTER, second-hand, goes by steam power. Will be sold cheap; is in first-rate order. Address C. L. S., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, August 6, 1858, at 8 o'clock.
N. H. BABCOCK, JR., ROBT. L. HILL, } Secretaries.

TENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of this Ward will meet at their rooms No. 274 Grand st., THIS (Friday) EVENING Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.
DAVID MILLER, President.
J. M. OLSEN, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug 6, at 8 o'clock. Let every Veteran be present. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
THE YANKEE GAL.
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

During the past five weeks Mr. and Mrs. Florence have been performing to a succession of
CROWDED HOUSES,
AND THE
PUBLIC PRESS
have stamped them the
MOST TALENTED COUPLE
on the American stage.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, 1858,
Will be presented for the second time,
ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.
Alice Tracy, a New-York Belle .... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Victorine, a French girl, with a chanson and grand dance, "La Zingarella" Mrs. W. J. Florence
Sam Nobbles, a Yorkshire lad .... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Sally Spriggs, a school girl with a new song, by W. P. Noble, called "Oh My Love's Gone" .... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Billy Richard's specimen of a fast boy Mrs. W. J. Florence
(With the song "Bennie Havens, Oh.")
The performances will commence with the comedy, in two acts, called
IRISH ASSURANCE.
Nancy Stokes, with her new song,
JOHNNY WAS A SHOEMAKER,
(Written and composed expressly for her,)
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Pat .... Mr. FLORENCE
To conclude with
THE IRISH MORMON.
The Mormon .... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
To-morrow—Thirty-second night of the
FLORENCES.
In preparation—A new burlesque.
Forty ladies wanted for the ballet. Apply at the Theatre, between 11 and 12 A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
COMEDY NIGHT—A RARE TREAT
to the lovers of the legitimate.
The greatly popular comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
with an
INCOMPARABLE CAST and SUPERBLY MOUNTED.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM,
DAVIDGE and DAVENPORT,
CANOLL and J. J. SMITH,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss IDA VERNON.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees .... Messrs G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
OPENING NIGHT.
Mr. H. LORAINE, Mr. G. L. FOX,
Mr. J. B. HOWE, Mr. JAMES DUNN,
Mrs. AMELIA PARKER, Miss FANNY HERRING,
with a
HOST OF TALENT.
MACBETH.
Macbeth .. Mr. H. Lorraine | Macduff ..... Mr. J. B. Howe
Opening Address .... Mrs. A. Parker.
Song .... Mr. Dunn | Dance .. Miss Adelaide Price
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Tom Tape .... Mr. G. L. Fox
Sally Scraggs .... Miss Fanny Herring
To conclude with
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Bobby .... Mr. G. L. Fox

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Proprietor, Lessee and Manager .. Mr. A. H. PURDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug 6, 1858.
The entertainments will commence with the Play of
VIRGINIUS.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE VETERAN SOLDIER.
The whole to conclude with
RINALDO RINALDINI.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
JONES' WOOD.
In consequence of the continued inclemency of the weather, the above Festival is postponed to the
9TH, 10TH AND 11TH OF
AUGUST.
On MONDAY, AUGUST 9,
The amusements offered to the public will be:
GRAND CONCERT,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
E. GRILL, C. PROX, A. J. ARX.
GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION,
Commencing at 4 o'clock, by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at .... 5½ o'clock, by
FIVE DIFFERENT BANDS.
During the
BAL CHAMPETRE,
the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT'S
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
At 8 o'clock
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given by
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SOUTH BROOKLYN INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mr. ROBERTSON has been connected as an instructor, with Mme. Chegaray's and other schools in New-York.

The Fourth Academical year will commence Sept. 15.

The Annual Circular may be had by applying at No. 20 2d-place, South Brooklyn.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—APpleton's Building No. 346 Broadway, New-York; Schools, Academies and Colleges supplied promptly with talented Teachers for every department of Literature, Science and Art. Schools supplied with pupils. Parents supplied with School Circulars free of cost. Families with Tutors and Governesses. Teachers wishing engagements should apply at once. Competent Teachers of Music, Modern Languages and Painting wanted.

REFERENCES—The Hon. JOHN C. RIVES, Washington, D. C.; Faculty Amherst College; Dr. LOWELL MASON, GEO. F. ROOT, D. C. VAN NORMAN et al.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FAMILY SCHOOL AT WOODLAWN.—A few more pupils can be accommodated in this delightful and retired institution. Young ladies will receive the care and comforts of home, with a thorough education in the various branches of English, music, French, drawing, singing, &c. Riding on horseback without extra charge. The scholastic year will commence on the 2d Monday in September. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn.

REFERENCES.

Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman.	Rev. G. D. Miles, Wilkesbarre.
As. Bishop of Penn., Penn.	Hon. J. N. Conyngham
Rev. L. B. Stimson, Wilton.	Hon. A. Wakeman, N. York.
Hon. Chas. Marvin, Wilton.	Rev. Jno. S. Stone, D. D.,
Chas. Cannon, Esq., Wilton	Brookline.
Rev. T. S. Bradley, Norwalk.	

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH
AND
ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 West 24th st., near 5th-av., reopens on 15th September. This French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies is under the care of Mr. and Madame Don Bernard, associated with Miss Jane Bulkley, who, for the last ten years, has been the successful teacher of the senior classes of Rutgers Institute. For circulars apply on the premises.

GYMNASTICS, CALISTHENICS, &C.—A gentleman, thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the above, is prepared to make arrangements upon very liberal terms with principals of schools in this City and vicinity, and others who may wish to avail themselves of his services during the coming Fall and Winter. The highest references given. Address C., Box No. 187 *Times* office.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. A collegiate and commercial Institution. Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., *Excelsior* office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL—TERMS $30 PER QUARTER.—Wanted, three competent teachers. Apply, for ten days, at the book-store, No. 15 Avenue D, where circulars may be had.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WITH FIVE YEARS' experience as an instructor of both sexes, desires an engagement. In addition to the ordinary branches of a collegiate education, the advertiser can read, speak and write French and German; is well versed in history, ancient, mediæval and modern, and in the belles lettres; a practised composer himself, he is deemed to excel in imparting skill in English composition; has gone through a course of law, and understands double entry bookkeeping. Good references given. Address DEYNCOURT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A member of a class which has just been graduated from Yale College. He has letters of recommendation from President Woolsey and Prof. Olmsted, both as regards character and scholarship. Would prefer a situation near New-York or Boston, but has no objection to going South or West. Address EDUCATION, Fair Haven, Mass.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE INSTITUTE, A PERson qualified to teach French and music on the piano; none but a person of polished manners and who can bring satisfactory testimonials of aptness to teach, need apply. Address Box No. 2,041, New-York City Post-Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—ONE IN CLASSICS, one in English, in a School for Boys, in this City. Applications to be made in writing. None need apply who have not taught in this City. Address (till Sept. 1) A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway, corner of Amity-st., New-York.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of experience in teaching desires a situation in a few families to teach children the English branches. Oral instruction can be given to those whose age renders them incapable of studying. Address R. C. K., Clark's Hotel, Washington-st., corner of Jay.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family, and well educated, wishes to find a family or school to teach the French language either at once or in September. Address G. T., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation to teach small children the English branches, with music, either in private school or family. References given. Address J. M., Box No. 711, Post-Office.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or enquiring of
[illegible] CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 351 Broadway in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1858.
ap9-law6mF JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER WILL LET HIS first-class unfurnished house, pleasantly located near Madison-av., to a desirable private family, that will be willing to board himself and wife. House in perfect order throughout. To a desirable party a liberal arrangement will be made. Object, pleasant home. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 143 *Times* office. References exchanged.

TO LET—FIRST SEPTEMBER, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, near 31st st. and 5th av., a fine suite of rooms, two large and one small, on second floor, furnished with carpets and gas fixtures only; bath, closets, &c., on the same floor. Address Box No. 2,179 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE 3½-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms in excellent order, with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., corner of 26th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR 5th-av. and 14th st. English basement, 18 feet front, 65 deep; contains seven sleeping rooms above parlors, furniture, bedding, table cutlery, &c., all new and very rich. Will be let to a private family only. Security required. Rent $1,800 per annum. Address FINE NEIGHBORHOOD, Union-square Post-Office.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LEASE—FOR FIVE, 10 or 21 years, with renewals; 100 lots of ground lying between 19th and 24th sts. and the 10th av. and Hudson River. Desirable locations for business. For particulars, apply at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE for farms in the State of New York or New-Jersey. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

ONE UPPER LOFT WANTED AT A very low rent, for shirt making. Address, with location, description and price, Box No. 1,204, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., A BEAUTIFUL country residence, about four minutes' walk from the dépôt, containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house, and other out-buildings; a variety of fruit, berries, shrubbery, &c. The buildings, all in first-rate order, will be sold at a bargain if sold immediately.
JAS. E. JOHNSON,
No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLUSHING.—LARGE; very convenient for permanent residence; rent low.
WM. R. PRINCE.

FARMS FOR SALE

TENNESSEE LAND FOR SALE.—DURING the present month only, I am duly authorized to sell from 20,000 to 30,000 acres of land in Morgan County, Tennessee. This land is offered by a gentleman who received his titles from the State, and who is constrained by domestic considerations to remove his family to California. The land lies in different tracts, interspersed with mountain, hill and vale, abounding in coal and iron, well watered by streams and by springs of unsurpassed freestone water; latitude, 33° to 34°, in the healthiest and most beautiful country on earth. I will sell the whole together as low as 25 cents per acre. Taxes nominal. Title unquestionable. S. J. ANDERSON, 33 Water st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM IN THE town of Newburg, 2½ miles from the village, in a beautiful and healthy location; it contains 147 acres of excellent land; is well watered, and is suitable for any purpose; has a good dwelling, and all the necessary out-buildings, with three orchards and an abundance of the choicest fruit. Will sell 50 to 70 acres, if required, with orchards, buildings and other improvements. Inquire at No. 392 Washington-st.; or of GEORGE GUY, on the premises, Bedford Farm.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ORANGE COUNTY—SUSAN A. WELLER, JANE WELLER, ENOCH D. FLAGLER and MARY P. FLAGLER against HERONIMUS WELLER, JOHN W. WILKIN, Mary Jane Wilkin, Charles Osbourne, Margaret Osbourne, Sarah Sherman, —— Sherman, and others, and the heirs of Anna M. McLelland and the heirs of Peter Weller, names unknown.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the village of Newburg, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 7, 1858.
MONELL & SCOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said County, on the 9th day of June, 1858.
au6-law6wF MONELL & SCOTT, Pltffs' Att'ys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HOLMES, PLAINtiff, against the PLANTERS' BANK OF FAIRFIELD, at Winnsboro, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1858, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 22d, 1858.
W. C. R. ENGLISH,
jy23-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—J. NELSON TAPPAN and WILLIAM H. STARBUCK against E. H. PENNIMAN.—Complaint filed July 21, 1858.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and county of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 5 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 20, 1858. HOFFMAN & PIRSSON,
jy23-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SOLOMON T. NICOLL against LOUIS J. BELLONI and MARY G. BELLONI his wife, and GEORGE P. NEVIN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, White Plains, in said County, on the 30th day of June, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 24 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.
DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy16-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX. McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the fourth day of January next.—Dated June 29, 1858.
CATHARINE HARVEY, ALEXANDER McCUE, EDWARD HARVEY, } Executors.
jy2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of July, 1858. HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 25, 1858.
ap9-law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, No. 8 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD, JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, } Executors.
m5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 28, 1858.
ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858.
PAUL MASTIN, Administrator.
mb19-law6mF*

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.
JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 18 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, a the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st. Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
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No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

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STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27,777 77, to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock, at once profitable and secure

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3,301,000, ($1,825,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.)

With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,915,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to..................33,623,564
The population is 70,000.

The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich. July 26., 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE (1st proximo) on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 2, upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No 92 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst
W. H EMERSON, Treasurer.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, FROM $1,000 to $10,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on New-York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th av.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE stock and bond holders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company, to 1st of July last may be obtained by those interested, on application at the office of ROBERT YELVERTON, No. 68 Wall-st.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, 8th-av and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. The polls will be open from 1 to 3 P. M.
GEO. C PETERS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York,
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
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JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
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HUGH LAING, President.
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CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
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JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortland-st., up stairs.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann st. Also those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

DIVIDENDS

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Josh Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B Lamar	Jno Seward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	F. C. Center,	J. Howland,
B. D. Smith	F. G Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P G Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20 '58.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., Aug 4 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S SLOCUM, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. CO.,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 9, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C PETERS, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the residence of J. M. Tayloin, in 11th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock his elegant household furniture, manufactured to order, and is by far the richest and most costly furniture that has been offered at public sale for a long time. Housekeepers and parties refurnishing will find this sale worthy their attention, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder. The basement is furnished with 3 ply carpet, tables, mahogany arm-chairs, sofas and a variety of useful articles. The parlors contain three rosewood suites, covered in the richest satin, brocade and velvet; rosewood etegere, mirror doors and backs; rosewood lady's escritoire, splendid reception chairs, covered in repo two rich easy chairs steel frames; rosewood centre tables, with statuary marble tops; rosewood side tables, do.; elegant China vases and fancy ornaments, large China vases, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gold frames, rich gold-band shades, heavy lace curtains and enameled cornices, Brussels carpets, rugs, superior piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, with the latest improvements, and said to be as good an instrument as can be made; superior library, bookcase rosewood music cabinet, stool and cover. Extension room—Rosewood extension table, oil paintings of merit, and by celebrated artists; rosewood buffet plate glass doors and backs, statuary marble-top solid rosewood suite in velvet, together with all the silver plate, English cut glass wines, clarets, champagnes, goblets, tumblers, decanters, and finger bowls to match. Chambers—Rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, lounges, sofas and sofa beds, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands chairs, carpets, mirrors, &c. Deposits required from all purchasers. A responsible cartman will be in attendance, used to packing and shipping furniture.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD Furniture, on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at the private residence No 145 West 24th-st., near 8th av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of three suits of parlor furniture, covered in silk brocade and velvet; solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors and statuary marble tops; rosewood 7 octave piano, inlaid with pearl; pier and mantel mirrors, centre and side tables, secretaries, corner etageres, reception and Turkish chairs, velvet carpets, lace curtains, vases, paintings, bronzes, &c., hall-stand and chairs, straw carpets and rods, bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, dining-room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., Auctioneers.
FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 80 to 100 country seats. Reference to S R B. Norton, on the farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 16 Wall st., New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
OIL-PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—A CHOICE collection of about 150 fine oil-paintings, all mounted in rich gold leaf frames suitable for parlor, cabinet or saloon, will be offered THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at the spacious salesrooms No. 281 Broadway (opposite Stewart's.) N. B.—Closing out sale

FORECLOSURE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court—E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer—of house and lot No. 71 Hammond-st., in a good neighborhood; a well-built three story basement brick dwelling; sale on the 10th August, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. For other information, apply to GEO. S. STITT, No. 192 Broadway.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....................................$130
Second Cabin Passage.......................................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....................................$110
Second Cabin Passage.......................................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY.........Sept. 29

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL..........Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP JURA, E. R. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW YORK.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug 7, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast-sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.
Apply at the office, No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6,000 OR $10,000—WANTED—A PARTY with either of the above amounts, to invest in a safe and lucrative business already established. Ample security of three times the amount will be placed in the hands of a responsible person. As this is an opportunity seldom met with, none but parties possessing the best of reference will be treated with. For further particulars, Address BUSINESS, Station B, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wants a partner, with capital, to take half interest in a town situated in Minnesota; the town is located in a rich and fertile country, where there is a first rate water power the year round for saw and grist-mills and all manufacturing purposes. For further particulars call at No. 212 Broadway, room No 14.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AN ESTABLISHED PHYsician of this City, retiring from business on account of ill health will dispose of his practice to any competent physician who will purchase the furniture of his suite of rooms. Address MEDICUS, Madison-square Post-Office, for one week.

$150.—A SUPERIOR BUSINESS CHANCE for a gentleman wishing to travel with the subscriber in his tour of Scientific Exhibitions. Any man with the above amount of TIN to invest, may learn all particulars by calling at No. 1 87th-st., Yorkville
R. W. JENKS.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK and fixtures of an excellent liquor store and porter house, well located for the business, in the 1st Ward, doing a good trade. Further particulars by NEIDHARDT & BISHOP, No. 170 Chatham-st., room No. 4.

TO OIL BROKERS.—A COMPETENT AND ACtive person, familiar with the purchase and sale of oils, will find a steady and reliable business by addressing L. M, lower Post-Office, with address and references.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $20,000 to $40,000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,744, Chicago, Ill.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains
For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular and old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT,
Highlands Ocean House, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Middletown and Red Bank.
The new and elegant steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H B PARKER,
Will run from Robinson-st. Pier, North River, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 3...11 A.M.	Tues. 3, Red Bank...2 P.M.
Wednesd'y, Aug. 4. 11½ A.M.	Wed. 4, Red Bank....3 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5. 7½ A.M.	Thurs. 5, Pleas. Bay 7 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5. 12 M.	Thurs. 5, Red Bank. 3½ P.M.
Friday, Aug. 6.... 7½ A.M.	Fri. 6, Pleasure Bay 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 6.... 1 P.M.	Fri. 6, Red Bank.....5 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7 8 A.M.	Sat. 7, Pleasure Bay 8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7 3 P.M.	Sat. 7 Red Bank......5 P.M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay *only* every trip, and the HIGHLAND LIGHT will go to Red Bank every afternoon.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4. 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5. 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 6, 5¾ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6. 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7. 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 7. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 8. 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8. 7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9. 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 9. 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10. 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 11. 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 11. 4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 12 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13. 6½ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
The regular and old established line
FOR SHREWSBURY,
Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's and Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank.
The favorite steamer
OCEAN WAVE
will run as follows from Pier foot Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 3.. 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 3...11½ A.M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 4.. 9 A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 4.. 1 P.M.
Thursday, Aug. 5..10 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 5.. 2 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 6...11½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 6.... 3½ P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 7.. 1 P.M.	

The LAURA *will not* connect with this boat.
Squan Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON,
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11¼ Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

AUGUST, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 3 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 4, 2 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 4. 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 5, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 5 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.

The LAURA will not connect with this boat.

SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE AND STRATTONPORT—The double engine steamer OHIO, Captain E. R FERGUSON, will continue to leave for the season as follows: Amos-st., 7; Spring-st., 7:15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome-st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 26th-st., 9; 33d-st., 9:15 A. M. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15; and Strattonport at 5 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents. To Strattonport and return, 25 cents. The 2d av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st. Landing at Sandy Point is discontinued.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. —The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboat UNION will leave from foot of Murray-st. on SUNDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Newark from Commercial-dock, foot of Market-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Fare 13 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., a 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $20—DECK $6—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 14. Through tickets to Florida at reduced rates may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight six cents per foot.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 7th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including Stateroom, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New-Haven The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to..............................$8 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..............................8 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..............................8 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.
Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
For other trains, see *Express, Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY
FROM NEW YORK TO NEWPORT
AND RETURN.
Fare only $3 for the Round Trip.
No extra charge for berths.
No loss of time from business.
The swift, staunch and magnificent Sound and Ocean steamer
COMMODORE,
(of the Boston and Stonington line,) W. H. FRAZER, Esq., Commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP
As above, leaving her Pier, No. 15 North River, foot of Liberty-st.,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 7.
At 6 o'clock precisely, arriving at Newport next morning about sunrise.
Returning the COMMODORE will leave Newport on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock precisely, arriving in New-York on Monday at 6 o'clock A. M.
A SPLENDID BAND OF MUSIC
Will accompany the boat.
For full particulars see descriptive programme, giving account of entire route, scenery, &c., &c., which can be had at the office of the COMMODORE, Pier No. 15 North River.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

FOR CHARTER, EXCURSIONS, PICNICS, &c.—The splendid new steamer MASSACHUSETTS, fitted in elegant style, is now ready. Apply to G. B. ECKINS, No. 69 South-st., or to the Captain on board, foot Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing the school furniture in Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, and for supplying so much new furniture as is necessary to furnish the class-rooms and additions now being made to said School-house, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
For the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. E. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last twenty-seven years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diplomas, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against deception.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTILOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies, is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 58 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No 486 Broadway corner Broome-st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES incident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per letter free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Depôt No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P Batchelder, M. D.,	Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins.	Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR S. B SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
New-York, July 22, 1858.
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating or purchasing a note given by us to James McBride, Trustee for $2,999 30, dated June 25, 1857, and payable eighteen months after date, as the same will not be paid by us on the ground of no consideration or value received.
HOPKINS, HAYFS, PALMER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. JOHNSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
JOSEPH MERRITT.

The business will be continued by JEREMIAH JOHNSON and JOHN UNDERHILL, under the name of J. JOHNSON & CO.
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,
JOHN UNDERHILL.
AUG. 2, 1858.

No. 58 BEAVER-ST., CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK Aug. 2, 1858.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership, under the name of C. S. SLOANE & CO., for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business.
CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE.
JOHN M. HOPKINS.
RICHARD P. HART DURKEE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and WILLIAM HILL CATHIE, under the firm and name of CATHIE & WOODCOCK, in the business of tin and slate roofing at No. 27 East 18th-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved. The undersigned hereby withdraws from said firm, and his connection therewith ceases from this date; and he hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by said CATHIE in the name of said firm or otherwise, from this date.
Dated Aug. 5, 1858. SAMUEL R. WOODCOCK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5 1858
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between D. M JOHNSON and E. R. TALBOT, under the firm of JOHNSON & TALBOT, is dissolved by mutual consent.
D. M. JOHNSON,
E. R. TALBOT.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Caging the "Alligator"—Branch Committed to the Penitentiary—His Friends "See Him Over the River."

The sentence of the law, as pronounced by Recorder Barnard, was yesterday carried out against Stephen H. Branch, for libels published in the *Alligator*, and he was removed from the City Prison to Blackwell's Island. Deputy Sheriff Simpson, having received the order of commitment, arrived [illegible] Tombs shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. with a carriage which had been hired for the occasion by the friends of Mr. Branch, in which four or five of his sympathizers were seated with the intention of accompanying him to Blackwell's Island. Mr. Simpson expressed his pleasure at this arrangement, as he wished to save the prisoner the degradation of riding to the Island in the "Black Maria." Branch came out of his cell at 3½ P. M., and met his friends in quite a cheerful mood in the little room near the entrance. He spoke freely concerning the transactions at the trial, said he had no show whatever; that the whole thing was apparently cut and dried beforehand, and that he was taken wholly by surprise when asked to say why sentence should not be pronounced, else he would have spoken more to the purpose, and said things which would have surprised and overwhelmed his adversaries. He was resigned to his fate; he was not a thief, and hadn't killed anybody; so his mind was serene. On being asked if he believed that what he published was true, he replied "Most certainly, or I would not have printed it. I received it from what I considered good authority." He was particularly down on S. S. Southworth, his first bail, who deserted him to his enemies just in the last extremity. Some delay occurred waiting for Alderman Briggs, who was at Mr. Ashmead's office, and the carriage started without him. Branch passed round some cigars, and all hands chatted and smoked as they rode along. When any of the party perpetrated a joke, or made a funny remark, no one appeared to enjoy it more than Branch—he would slap his hand upon his knee and laugh immoderately. On arriving at the foot of Sixty-first-street they found Briggs waiting for them, and there was another agreeable time recounting the adventures of the afternoon. A boat being in readiness, each person showed his permit to the boatman, and the Sheriff exhibited his warrant and pointed to the prisoner, when they all got in and pulled for the Island. It was nearly sunset, and Branch more than once remarked poetically upon the beautiful quiet scenery of the East River as they were crossing towards the Island. Having presented their tickets once more at the Island landing, they were exchanged for others, giving each a permit to visit the Penitentiary. Here also a short dialogue occurred between the official and Branch, in which the latter repeated that he was not a thief or a murderer, and felt all right, concluding with the remark, "Such is life." From this place to the prison—nearly half a mile—Branch kept up a cheerful conversation with his friends. At the keeper's house, Governor Oliver, who was on the Island with a party of ladies and gentlemen, came out and shook hands cordially with the editor of the *Alligator*, and soon entered into earnest conversation with him. Said Mr. Oliver, "You have been humbugged and deceived—these fellows have told you things which they knew were not true, and have made a tool of you to break down Mayor Tiemann and others, and now that they have got you into the Penitentiary, they have left you in the lurch." He also went on to inform Branch of a conversation he had with some of his (Branch's) confidential advisers, in which the real motive of these attacks upon Tiemann (through the *Alligator*) came out. Tiemann had been elected by the Republicans and Americans, and he had not done anything for either of these parties, that is, he had not appointed them to any offices. This seemed to let a streak of daylight into Branch's mind, and he appeared very much surprised. "Then," said he, "perhaps it is so, and I have been deceived, and if it *is* so, I would like to know it."

He was then introduced to the Keeper, Mr. Fitz, who received him with much civility. "We hope you will use him well," said two or three at the same time. "I will endeavor to do so," said the gentlemanly Keeper. "I am not placed here to persecute any one; Mr. Branch will be required to perform only such labor as his strength and capacities fit him for." "Well," said Branch, "I came here to do a good day's work." "You shall be well used," said Mr. Fitz, "as long as you conform to the rules." He then shook hands with his friends and walked to the workshop, where his whiskers were shaved off, and he was clothed in a prison suit.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for the Month of July, 1858.

	N. Y. Dis.	N. Dis.	E. Dis.	D't Dis.	N.W.D.	G.Tot's.
No. Male Patients	1,752	751	1,011	1,246	636	5,396
No. Fem. Patients	3,002	1,096	1,466	1,855	954	8,373
Totals	4,754	1,847	2,477	3,101	1,590	13,769
Treated at Dwell.	528	513	473	748	266	2,528
Treated at Dis'ries	4,226	1,334	2,004	2,353	1,324	11,241
Primary Vaccin's	20	35	22	29	—	106
Revaccinations	5	—	31	2	—	38
Whole No. Vac.	25	35	53	31	—	144
No. of Adults	3,054	1,115	1,800	1,769	865	8,703
No of Children	1,700	732	1,197	1,332	725	5,886
No. Nat. Patients	1,854	784	1,074	1,322	687	5,721
No. For. Patients	2,900	1,063	1,403	1,779	903	8,048
No. sent to Hos.	250	9	31	42	16	348
No of Deaths	42	13	27	36	16	134
Prescrip. Dispen.	10,227	3,082	5,644	5,243	3,122	27,318

During the month of July, as above shown, Medical and Surgical Services, Vaccination and Medicine were afforded gratuitously to 13,769 persons.

The principal causes of death were Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Marasmus.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the abdominal system. Among the most important were Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, and Cholera Morbus.

Commissioners of Health.—The Commission met on Thursday. Mr. Joseph T. Brown, master of the ship *Montgomery*, appeared before the Commission and deposed that his vessel left New-Orleans on the 13th July, with a cargo of Cotton, Flour and Wheat, and a crew of 24 men. From the time of the arrival of the vessel at New-Orleans until a few days of her leaving that port, there were not to his knowledge any cases of yellow fever in that city. He had heard of a few cases in the suburbs. He had heard of the disease being on three ships in that port, and that the masters of the *Trumbull* and *Cyrus B. Cutting* had died of it. He stated that none of his crew had yellow fever when he left port, although one of them died of that disease on the 20th ult., before his arrival here, and subsequently two others were attacked, one of whom died last evening at Quarantine, the other remaining on the vessel at Quarantine.

On the 27th July the cook was taken ill, and is now in the Marine Hospital. Deponent further says he had 21 days' passage from New-Orleans to this port.

This affidavit was ordered on file, and the vessel will be permitted to proceed on her voyage to Liverpool next Saturday.

In reference to the nuisance complained of as proceeding from Eckel's fat boiling establishment, the City Inspector and Dr. Butler reported to the Board that in their opinion it was not so great nuisance as alleged, that there was no putrid fat there, and, besides, that the Commissioners could not take action to close his place, that could only be done by the Board of Health, and then only after 3 days' notice to show cause why the supposed nuisance should not be abated. Referred to the Board of Health.

The Board then adjourned.

For the Gold Regions.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed for Aspinwall, yesterday, with a full load of passengers, a large portion of whom are bound direct for Fraser's River. The departure of the steamer drew together a very large assembly to see their friends off, and the steamer's pier, as well as all the adjoining wharves, were covered by spectators, each of whom (not excepting the pickpockets) appeared to *feel* a particular interest in some one in the crowd. She sailed away from her dock amid the enthusiastic huzzas of the multitude, the firing of the steamer's guns, and the waving of handkerchiefs, which was kept up till the steamer was off the Jersey shore. The scene strongly reminded one of the departures of the first California adventurers in 1848–9. Lieut. Gillis and party, from Washington, who go to Peru to observe the September solar eclipse, the Hon. Mr. Buckalew, Minister to Equador, C. K. Garrison, and "Joe Gibbs" were among the passengers.

Jobson in Search of a Situation.—Shortly before Stephen H. Branch was removed yesterday afternoon, from the Tombs to "the Island," David Wemyss Jobson, made his appearance at the Tombs in a state of great excitement. He demanded to be shown at once into the presence of Mr. Branch. The Warden, noting his wild eyes and generally dilapidated appearance, hesitated to admit him. Whereupon the Queen's Dentist grew "fast and furious," advanced and retreated, pirouetted and polkaed, with other and sundry saltatory and gesticulatory movements. Finally, he sent his card to Mr. Branch, with an intimation that his object in paying the visit was to offer his services in conducting the *Alligator*, until such time as Mr. Branch should be at liberty to resume the management of that terrible reptile for himself. Mr. Branch taking the card looked puzzled: "Jobson, Jobson," said he, "who is this Jobson?—Ah, I remember—no, no, I don't want Jobson to nurse my *Alligator* yet." He then sent out his polite thanks, declining the offer, but suggesting that they might soon meet on "the Island," where they would become better acquainted.

Bodies Found in the River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please allow me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to say a few words in regard to bodies found in the water in the vicinity of this City. Yesterday, about 5 o'clock P. M., a body was towed into the slip near Pier No. 27, East River, and notice sent to the station-house. Still, it was allowed to remain in the water until about 10 o'clock this morning, when it was drawn up on the pier by the Coroner, or some other official, who remained on the dock about five minutes and then left, leaving the body exposed to the burning rays of the sun and the gaze of citizens and strangers passing that way, until some laboring man in that vicinity covered it with some loose straw to keep the thousands of flies from devouring it. It remained in that condition until 3½ o'clock P. M., when a wagon similar to those used by grocers called that way, with a box so small as to require force to get the body in and the lid on, when it was nailed up and placed in the wagon with four others similar to the one described, and drove off. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to know if there is no other way provided to have those unfortunate beings cared for. Is there no place where bodies can be taken as soon as found, and not left a most pitiful and horrid sight to behold opposite the windows of several offices the whole of business hours? If not, I would suggest that some place be provided, if we have any pretensions at all to civilization. This is not the first nor second time the same thing has happened near the same place; but that it may be the last, is sincerely hoped by HUMANITY.

Police Intelligence.

Probably Fatal Stabbing.—James Murphy and Wm. Barker had a fight Wednesday evening in the Tenth Ward, which ended in Murphy's stabbing Barker in the breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, No. 148 Forsyth-street. Coroner Connery took his *ante-mortem* examination yesterday. Barker stated that he was in company with several of his friends, about 11 o'clock Wednesday evening, in front of Mr. Haly's Grocery in Forsyth-street, when Murphy came along and stopped. He ordered him to leave, and, the request not being complied with, shoved him off the walk. Murphy at once turned, drew a knife and stabbed him. He could not say whether he struck Murphy or not. He knew Murphy before by sight, but not by name. Following the examination Murphy was recommitted to prison—bail having been refused by Justice Steers—to await the result of Barker's injuries.

Burglar Caught in the Act.—On Wednesday evening, the Janitor of Appleton's Building, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., detected a man trying to work his way into the room of the American Congregational Union, on the second floor of the building. He at once took charge of the fellow and gave him in custody of an officer, who conveyed him to the Sixth Ward Station-House. On examining him, a certificate of membership in a Methodist church in the City was found. He says he is a physician. After being locked up he made a desperate attempt to escape.

Female Pickpockets.—Mrs. Barbara Reinhart, of No. 120 Columbia-street, had her pocket picked, yesterday, of her porte-monnaie containing $5. Two Irish women came to her just after she left her house, and while one engaged her attention by asking her the way to Twentieth-street, the other picked her pocket. She immediately missed her money, pursued after the women, and with the aid of some citizens had them arrested. Justice Steers, who recognized them as old stagers at the business, locked them up to answer.

A New Counterfeit.—New counterfeit twos on the Exchange Bank of Greenville, R. I., were put in circulation yesterday. The Police received timely notice of their appearance, but no arrests were made. The bill is a good counterfeit and likely to deceive. The vignette represents a train of cars in motion. On the right and left are two female figures, and on the bottom the bust of War, with the letters "two" printed across the breast.

Boy Stabbed by Another Boy.—Wednesday afternoon Robert Malloy and Napoleon Allen, boys each about 10 years of age, had an altercation, when the latter stabbed his antagonist with a pen-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Allen was taken before Justice Steers, and committed to await the result of the other lad's injuries.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Sixth Ward Murder—Coroner's Inquest Concluded and Verdict of the Jury.—The investigation relative to the murder of Cornelius Rady in Centre-street last Saturday evening, was concluded yesterday. Two witnesses were only examined. Bryon Gaughan, one of the witnesses, testified that he saw Patrick Gilligan, the alleged principal in the murder, on Tuesday evening in Crosby-street, in company with his father and one James Hart. He understood that Gilligan was going to Canada. While Gilligan was concealed in Forty-second-street he brought a message from him to his father. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That Cornelius Rady, the deceased, came to his death from fracture of the skull, caused by being knocked down by Patrick Gilligan, aided by John Quinlan and Billy Law, at the corner of Centre and Worth streets, on the night of the 31st of July, 1858. Further, we find that John Tierney, Timothy Dunn, James Hart, and Bryon Gaughan are accessories after the fact." Following the rendition of the verdict, the persons charged by the Jury as being accessories after the fact were required to give bail in $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Police will continue their search for Gilligan, the principal in the murder.

Fires.

Fire in Third-avenue—Suspected Arson.—About 3 A. M., yesterday, as Officer Stephenson, of the Detective Police, was passing through Third-avenue, he saw an unusually bright light in the furniture-store of John Robinson, No. 389 Third-avenue. On bursting open the door he found the place on fire and Robinson, the proprietor, his wife and child dressed and just on the point, apparently, of leaving. The firemen speedily arrived and extinguished the fire, the damage not exceeding $25. It was found on examination, that a hole had been made through the wall, and a fire kindled among the lath and plaster. The back part of the building, a one-story frame structure was used as a residence by Robinson. After the fire was extinguished, the officer arrested Robinson, and took him to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, where he was locked up. On his way to the Station-house, he remarked to the officer: "I have been trying to get my wife out of that place for three months, and now I have got myself into a pretty scrape." Fire-Marshal Baker commenced an examination in the case yesterday. He ascertained that Robinson had an insurance on his stock of $559, in the Rutgers Insurance Company, and that the total value of his stock in the premises was less than one-third of this amount. The examination is still pending, Robinson, meantime, being locked up in Jefferson Market Prison to await the result.

The Coming Prize Fight.—Morrissey and Heenan are both training for the contest which is to take place this Fall. The third $1,000 is to be deposited by them next Monday. The following is from the Lansingburgh *Gazette*, July 27: "John Morrissey went into course of training yesterday, for the approaching fight, at the Abbey, in this village, kept by James Morrison. He is under the tuition of the 'great English trainer,' Hamilton Shepherd, the tutor of the champion of England, Tom Sayers. It is said that the shoes he wears, and in which he is to travel every morning to the farm of D. N. Van Pelt, and back, weigh full five pounds each. After his return from his walk, he takes a row on the river, of an hour, and then practices on the sand-bag, and with his trainer." The Benicia Boy, says the *Clipper*, is fairly under way, having for his tutors Messrs. James Cusick (who accompanied the Benicia Boy to this City from California) and Joe Coburn. His training quarters are in the locality of One Hundred and Tenth-street, on the west side, at the hotel of Mr. James Hughes, formerly known as the Rock Cottage. Heenan seems to be getting along comfortably. A few days since he ran from McComb's Dam to Hughes' house, against M. Maguire's trotting horse; Heenan having, what was considered, a fair start. He beat the horse. It was thought that Johnny Mackey would assist in the training of Heenan, but as that gentleman has a match on with Nelson, which is to be decided in September, he could not leave his own quarters. It is probable he may visit and remain with Heenan after his own battle is decided. *Porter's Spirit* says Heenan retires to rest about 8 o'clock each evening, and rises at 4 A. M., commences his walking exercise—his average being from 20 to 25 miles per day. Two or three hours in the day are employed in "fighting the bag," an exercise which rapidly develops the muscles of the legs, arms and chest, and prepares the candidate for fistic honors, for the artistic polish and tuition to be derived from a thoroughly-accomplished professor in the art of self-defence. Rumor says that Heenan will be placed under the direction of a distinguished member of the London Prize-Ring, who has been sent for to assist him in the completion of his studies, and whose arrival may shortly be anticipated. Heenan's present physical condition is all that could be desired—his weight is 193 pounds; hence, it will be seen he has lost nothing, worth noting, in weight, nor has he an ounce of superfluous flesh about him; his fine, open, "slashing" style of action (which is somewhat opposed to the Morrissonian tactics) is the theme of general admiration; and if all that is said of him be true, he is fitted to contend with any man in the world who purposes the achievement of the Champion's Belt, and the honors which accrue from its possession.

Suicide by Taking Laudanum. A man, believed, from papers found in his possession, to be a carman, and his name Warren, was found dead yesterday morning at the American Hotel in the Bowery. A *post-mortem* examination of the body showed that death was caused by taking laudanum. Coroner Connery held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of suicide was rendered. The deceased was about forty years of age, and from his appearance judged to be a native of Ireland.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr J. Proctor takes his benefit at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, and presents a fine bill: "Virginius," "The Veteran Soldier," and "Rinaldo Rinaldini." Mr. R. Johnson and all the favorites appear.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—The blood-vessels become the channels of disease and death when circulating a poisoned fluid. It is by disinfecting the diseased blood that the Pills cure all internal disorders. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Aug. 5.

Judge Nelson has sent to the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court the following order:

Cooperstown, Aug. 3, 1858.

Ordered—That a Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, be held on the first Tuesday (the 7th) of September next, at the United States Court-rooms in the City of New-York, on Chambers-street, at 12 o'clock, M., according to the Act of Congress in such case made and provided. None but issues in law, stand him, it would be placing him in a position the Equity, and Admiralty, besides motions, can be heard. Appeals in Admiralty will be first heard.

S. NELSON.

Notes of Issue must be filed on or before the Thursday previous to the 7th, and parties having appeal cases are requested to order the copies of Apostles required by rule of Court, before that time.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Aug. 5.

Before R. E. Buttwell, Esq.

Jacob Williams, steward of the American ship *Star of the West*, was brought up for examination, charged with having committed an assault with a dangerous weapon on board the vessel while on the high seas, on the person of the second mate. The testimony elicited proved that the steward spoke disrespectfully to the second mate, who threw a piece of board at him. The steward then went below, and returning in about five minutes, slowly approached the second mate, whose back was turned towards him, and stabbed him in three places, inflicting two serious wounds. The steward was then put in irons by the Captain, and in that manner brought into this port. While the Captain and second mate had left the ship to lodge a complaint against him the prisoner managed to free himself from his shackles, and taking the ship's life-preservers, jumped through the cabin-window into the water, when he was immediately picked up by a boatman, who, not liking his appearance, returned him to the vessel. The prisoner is a large, wild-looking negro. The facts being sufficiently proven on the part of the prosecution, he was held to await the investigation of the Grand Jury.

Leopold C. Newmann, Esq., for the United States District-Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Aug. 5.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Harris vs. Litchfield et al.—The defendants obtained an order for plaintiff to file security for costs, or show cause why such security should not be filed, and the order directed that defendants should have ten days after security was filed, and stayed plaintiff's proceedings in the meantime. The stay was vacated by consent, and on defendants serving an answer within the ten days, the plaintiff refused to receive it, he having disregarded the order extending time to answer judgment. The defendant moves to set aside the judgment. Whatever may be the view adopted of the propriety of disregarding an order for more time to answer where no affidavit of merits is made, according to the opinion of Mr. Justice Strong in Ellis *vs.* Vanchess, (14 Howard, 313,) I do not consider that course at all proper to be pursued in cases like the present. I am not disposed to sanction the practice of disregarding an order of the Court in any instance except where expressly authorized by statutes. Any other course tends to produce irregularity and confusion in legal proceedings. If the attorney in every case where proceedings are stayed is to assume the right of judging whether he will or will not obey the order, it would be better that the authority to make the order should be taken away. In the present case, however, the time to answer was necessarily extended until after the security for costs was filed. It was an order to show cause, and if the plaintiff objected to any part of the order, it was his duty to have appeared on the return of the order and made his objections to the Judge. If at the time of showing cause, he could have satisfied the Court that the extension of the time to concur was improper it would have been revoked. Not having done so, he must be treated as having waived any objection to it. He recognized the order so far as the same required security for costs, and by his own delay in putting in and perfecting the security, caused the time to answer to expire, and then sought to take advantage of his own delays, and deprive defendants of the right to answer. While he was delaying the proceedings of the cause, he had ample time to apply to the Court to set aside the order giving time to answer. Instead of this, he not only omitted to notify the defendant's attorney of his determination to disregard the order, but he apparently acquiesced in it until the time to answer originally granted had expired. Such a course of practice is not to be approved, and cannot be sustained with propriety. Motion to set aside proceedings to allow defendants to answer, is granted, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—Aug 4.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.—This action was brought to recover $91 27 for goods, such as brooms, shovels, brushes, candles, soap, &c., furnished to Charles Devlin while acting as Street Commissioner last Fall, upon the individual order of Devlin. The Court held that the Street Commissioner, as such, had no power to bind the City for any goods furnished upon his order; that the statute expressly provides that all supplies for the City Government where the amount is less than $250 shall be furnished by the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, and the bills therefor approved by the Deputy-Superintendent. That in this case it was the personal act of Devlin, for which he is liable to the plaintiff. Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Wadling vs. The Same.—The plaintiff, as the assignee of one John Caffry, seeks to recover $193, and interest since 1857, for furnishing and fixing various offices of defendants, under direction of the Street Department. Mr. A. R. Lawrence moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the interest claimed, would exceed the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Swain thereupon moved to amend by striking out the interest and merely ask for $193. The Court denied the motion to amend, and held that this was clearly within the act of 1853, under the decision of Thomas *vs.* Shields, 17 Howard's U. S. S. C. Reports, and that, not having jurisdiction, no order could be made in the suit further than to dismiss it, which was accordingly done with costs.

Henry J. Baker et al vs. George Logan.—The plaintiffs are merchants in Baltimore, and on the guarantee of defendant sold and delivered to one J. E. Brennan goods to the amount of $1,300. Brennan not paying up, plaintiffs applied to defendant for a settlement, and received from him his three notes, at six, nine and twelve months, one of which is now sued on. The defendant alleges that he was only responsible for $1,000 on his guaranty, and that before giving the notes the plaintiffs agreed to assign over to him their entire claim against Brennan, which they have neglected and refused to do. The plaintiffs denied any such agreement. Judgment for plaintiffs for $353 68 and costs.

Brooklyn Items.

Peck-Slip Ferry.—At a special meeting, held in the Eastern District Wednesday night, Messrs. Geo. W. Field, Grahams Polly, Daniel Manger, Anthony Waller, A. K. Messerole, James Hall, and Richard Ten Eyck, were appointed a Committee to urge upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in New-York, the propriety of leasing at once in a regular and legal way the Peck-slip Ferry.

Boy Crushed.—A boy named John Kirwin was thrown from the front part of a cart on Henry-street, near Union, and was badly crushed by the wheels passing over him. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital by Officers Kenny and McGee, of the Second Precinct.

The Late Stabbing in the Ninth Ward.—Michael McDonald, who was stabbed by a German, in the Ninth Ward, last Sunday, is yet confined to his house, but is out of danger. It is now said that the knife was used when a party of Irishmen attacked a party of Germans for refusing to give them lager-bier.

Bigamy.—A German named Eugene Frean, keeper of a grocery, corner of Baltic and Clinton streets, was arrested and held to answer a charge of bigamy. The complainant is his first wife.

Robbery.—On Wednesday night a thief entered the yard of house No. 26 Cumberland-street, occupied by Wm. Caldwell, and stole clothing from the lines valued at $20.

NEW-JERSEY.

A New Gas Company in Hoboken—Charge of Official Corruption.—At the meeting of the Hoboken Council on Wednesday night, a petition was received from Mr. Griswold and associates, asking permission to open the streets for the purpose of laying down gas-pipes, and also asking the City to enter into a contract with the above-named parties for lighting the streets and public buildings for five years, offering to contract at a lower rate than that now paid to the Jersey City Gas Company. The Council passed a resolution granting so much of the petition as to laying of pipes, under certain restrictions, but declined entering into contract with the Company until they shall have further evidence of their good faith, such as the erection of a gas-house, &c.

This gas question has been a subject of considerable discussion for a number of weeks.

At previous meeting, Councilman Reed, of the First Ward, intimated that the Corporation Attorney, Mr. Lyons, had asserted that he carried the votes of four members of the Council in his breeches pocket, and that he had been guilty of acts of corruption in other respects in reference to this question.

At the meeting on Wednesday evening, Councilman White spoke to a question of privilege, vindicating himself in the matter, and on his motion a Special Committee of three was appointed to investigate the charges of official corruption.

It is asserted that there will be some interesting developments.

Vermont Railroads.—A contest has been for some time in progress in regard to the possession of the Vermont Central and Rutland and Burlington Railroads. Under a lately enacted law of the State, the bond-holders of the roads have elected new trustees; but the old trustees refuse to give up possession, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional, for the reason that the Legislature could not grant to the bond-holders power to unseat them. The matter has at last reached the Supreme Court of that State. On Saturday last the application of the new Board of Trustees of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad for possession was heard before the full Bench at Burlington, notwithstanding a postponement was asked for by the old Board. The hearing was closed on Monday, and a decision will be given in a few weeks. A hearing has also been had in regard to the Vermont Central, involving the same facts.—*Boston Traveller, Aug. 4.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. McKillop & Wood, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the Times. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

IOWA.

Fairfield, Jefferson County.—Wheat and oat crops are almost an entire failure, and corn cannot be an average crop.

Knoxville, Marion County.—In this county we do not anticipate more than one-third of the general crops.

Nine Eagles, Decatur County.—Wheat and oat crops are nearly a total failure, destroyed by rust, etc. If the weather continues favorable we shall have enough corn for our own wants.

Indianola, Warren County.—Wheat has failed entirely. Oat crop very, *very* poor; but little will be cut. Corn never was more promising, and if not cut down by frost, there will be undoubtedly a great surplus.

Newton, Jasper County.—It is not thought there will be more than a third crop of wheat and oats, owing to camage and rust. Corn looks well, especially upon high rolling lands.

Centreville, Appanoose County.—Our wheat is almost an entire failure; there will not be enough raised for home consumption. Oats about one-third crop, and very indifferent quality. Corn prospects are very good—will be about half of last year's crop.

MISSOURI.

Ohio City, Mississippi County.—Corn and wheat are the staples. Owing to the constant rains, both crops have suffered severely. Wheat yields not more than 10 bushels per acre. Of corn, not more than one-eighth of the usual amount will be raised.

Warrenton, Warren County.—More wheat raised than in any former year. Oats very bad, owing to rust. Corn very promising. Tobacco looks well; more planted than usual.

Linneus, Linn County.—Prospects gloomy and desponding. Wheat has failed mainly, destroyed by smut, and blasted by heavy and continual rain. Oats an entire failure. Corn looks bad; only small amount planted, and the yield cannot be more than one-fourth the usual crop.

Bethany, Harrison County.—Wheat almost totally failed; it is doubtful if farmers will have enough for home supply. Oats rusted, and will be very short. Corn was planted late, and the prospects are tolerably good for an average crop.

Platte City, Platte County.—Hemp is the staple; it has suffered from inundation, and will be spindling. Wheat has been rusted and otherwise damaged. Corn on the uplands has been blown down to a considerable extent, and in the lowlands submerged.

Richmond, Ray County.—Oats entirely failed. There will be about the usual quantity of wheat raised, but the crop will be inferior. Corn, unless it greatly improves, will not be much over half crop. Scarcely any tobacco grown this year; the plants were cut up by the worm. On a general average, crops will be about half usual amount.

Linn, Osage County.—Crops will be light. Corn cannot be more than half crop. Oats scarcely worth cutting.

Tuscumbia, Miller County.—Oats not over one fourth crop, owing to rust. Wheat is a full average; it has not been rusted. Rye excellent. Corn crop doubtful, some good, some bad; may, if weather is favorable, be an average. Some tobacco raised; it looks tolerably well.

Liberty, Clay County.—Oats almost entirely failed, owing to rust. Wheat has been somewhat rusted; it will probably be about half of last year's product. Corn will be about 1-5th short of former years. Hemp has suffered some from rain, the yield, however, will be about the same as corn.

Palmyra, Marion County.—Wheat has suffered some from rust, but looks pretty well. Oats have also suffered from rust. Corn looks remarkably well—if the Fall is favorable, we shall have a good crop. Hemp is doing well.

Fayette, Howard County.—Oats are a decided failure. Wheat gathered, and a full average crop. Rye good. Corn, we think, under the most favorable circumstances will not be more than half an average crop. Hemp ditto. Tobacco will be a good average if the season is favorable.

Progress of the Hoosac Tunnel.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveller*:

"The work at the Hoosac Tunnel is done by common drills, and the progress is about twenty feet per week. At the eastern end, eighty men are employed in three parties, laboring alternately, so that the work goes on day and night without interruption. The entire progress at the eastern end is about one thousand feet: at the western, not more than two or three hundred. Here, also, at present the working force is not more than sixty men. Part of the workmen drill out the *heading*, so-called, being two hundred feet or more in advance; another portion, coming after, drill out the remainder of the bore, of the size and shape ultimately to be carried through. A wooden railway is laid within, by which the chips are carried out on a car by mule-power. With these chips, as they are dumped, it is contemplated to build a substantial dam across the Deerfield River, creating a water power of great value, just outside of the mouth of the tunnel. A second mule is employed in pumping into the bore a supply of fresh air for the use of the workmen.

The quantity of water dropping from the roof is by no means so profuse as one might anticipate. Only a gentle stream flows out beside the track. The visitor needs umbrella and India rubbers, but is not seriously annoyed by the water. The ubiquitous Hibernians are, of course, the principal laborers; and their shanties, babies and pigs make the adjacency of the mountain sufficiently lively. A person standing near the entrance of the tunnel hears the reverberations of a 'blast,' precisely like the solemn roar of the thunder."

Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt is giving readings in Washington.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 5.

$8,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	92⅝	80	Hud. Riv. R. R.	28½
23,000	do	92½	50	do	28¼
1,000	Va. 6s	93	150	do	28
3,000	do	92½	150	Cleve. & Tol. R. R	35¼
27,000	Mo. State 6s	85¾	290	do	35
1,000	Cal. State 7s	86½	100	do b10	35⅛
5,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	10	do	35⅛
1,000	N.Y.C.Bs '76 ex i	95	50	Mill. & M. R. R. s30	15
6,000	E. R.R.3d M.b.'83	75	20	do	15½
5,000	E.R.R. 4th M. B.	55	150	do	15⅝
2,000	E. R R. C Bds.'71	31	50	do b30	15¾
1,000	E. R R. 1st M. B.	99	50	Reading R. R. s30	48
1,000	H.R.R. 1st M. ex i.	100	100	do s60	47¾
1,000	Mich. C.R R. 8 ₽c.		100	do s60	48
	1st M S'g F. C.Bds.	96	200	do b3	48⅛
13,000	LaC.& M.L.G.B	24	100	do b60	48½
5,000	do	23½	100	do b3	48¼
3,000	G. & C.2d M.Bds.	90	2200	do b3	48
1,000	M S. 2d M. Bds.	50	100	do s30	48
2,000	Chi., St Paul &		100	do s30	47¾
	Fond Dulac L. G. B.	20¼	200	do	47¾
7,000	do	20½	500	do s10	47¾
1,000	Ill.Cen.R.R.Bds.	88	300	do	47⅞
20	Bank of Commerce	100⅛	100	Mich. Cent. R. R.	59
5	do	100½	100	do b30	59⅛
100	Phenix Bank	108½	50	do	59½
20	Bk State of N. Y	102	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23
15	Metropolitan Bk	107⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. pref.	44½
20	Market Bank	103½	100	do	44⅜
10	Continental Bank	98	100	Panama Railroad	111
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99½	25	do	111¼
140	Pac. M. S Co.	86	45	do	111½
50	do	86¼	25	Gal. & Chi. R R	86
50	do	86½	25	do b30	86
10	do	86¾	50	do	85¾
100	N Y Cen R R opg	84	530	Chi & R. I. R R	75½
50	do b30	83⅞	100	do s10	75½
60	do p&c	84	50	do s10	75¾
100	do p&c	83¾	50	do s60	75¾
100	do opg	83¾	50	do	76
100	do s60	83½	400	do	75⅞
50	do p&c	83⅞	50	do s60	75½
100	do opg	83⅞	50	do s60	75⅜
100	do b10	83⅞	100	do b60	75¾
150	Erie Railroad	17½	250	do	75¾
125	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000	Mo. State 6s	85¾	25	Mich. Cen. R. R	60¼
100,000	Va. 6s	92½	75	do b60	60½
8,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	50	do s60	60
3,000	La C.& M.L.G.b.	23	50	do s50	60¼
15,000	do	22	13	do	6
5,000	do	21	350	M.S.& N.Ia R.R.	23¼
5,000	do	21¼	100	do s10	23⅛
20,000	do	21½	100	Panama R. R	113
10	Bank of Com.	100⅛	50	Gal. & Chic. R.R s15	86
50	Cum. Pref.	17	250	do	86
100	Pac. M. St. Co.	88	50	do s30	85⅞
150	Erie R. R	17¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	35¾
50	N.Y. Cen. R R. p&c	85	100	do b60	35⅞
100	do s60	84⅜	50	Chi. & R. I.R.R b15	76½
700	do opg	84⅞	150	do b30	76⅜
100	do opg	84¾	50	do b15	76¼
150	Hud. R. R. R	28½	50	do s30	76⅛
100	Reading R. R	49	400	do	76¼
200	do b60	48¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R	16
50	do	48¾	100	Harlem R.R	11½
300	do	48⅝			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION

$2,000	C.S.P.&FdL.R7s	33	40	Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	111
1,000	Maysville C. 6s	40	50	G. W. M. In. Co.	115¼
2,000	Memphis City 6s	58	10	Harmony F. In. Co.	85
10	Humboldt F Ins.Co.	99¾	15	Goodhue F. In. Co.	94
20	Excelsior F. Ins.Co.	108	14	N.Y. & N E.U.T.Co.	57½
10	Empire C.F. Ins Co.	115	10	Am. Express Co	93
10	People's F. Ins. Co.	103½	100	Forest & Agricult'l	
25	do	103¼		Stage Co. per share.	10c
10	Hanover F. Ins.Co.	106	70	American Coal Co	86¾
10	Commonw'h F.In C.	90	5	Wells, F & Co's Ex	60
5	do	89	20	Northwestern R. R.	1
5	do	88¼	10	Am. Ex. Bank	108
5	do	88	20	N. W. F. Ins. Co.	100
20	N. World F. In Co.	97			

Thursday, Aug. 5—P. M.

A thrill of surprise and joy was sent through Wall-street, at 1 o'clock to-day, by the announcement of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable! Such news, after the previous failures, had almost ceased to be hoped for, insomuch that the latest expedition from the other side had been nearly lost sight of. We do not remember to have witnessed a more intense excitement on the Street among merchants, bankers, brokers, and all other sorts of business and professional people who seemed only eager to have the tidings confirmed in print to make their pleasure complete. We scarcely wonder at this great and immense interest, when the wonderful nature of the achievement and the revolutions, commercial and social which its practical working must bring about, are considered. Of the varied bearings and influences of the instantaneous communication, by electricity, with Europe, it will be time enough to speculate after the landing of the *Agamemnon* on the coast of Ireland shall be known, and the first telegraphic messages between the Old and New World interchanged.

The market for Money was very quiet to-day. The demand continues comparatively moderate, and neither the increased business at the Custom-House, nor the preparations for the New Loan, appear to affect the very moderate rates of interest which have ruled for some months past. Exchange is steady, at 109⅞ ₽ cent. in London; 5 francs 12½ centimes to the dollar on Paris. Only two days now remain in which to bid for the new Federal Loan. The subject is considerably discussed on the Street, and combination bids will probably be organized among some of the Banks and Fund Companies, in connection with the old Washington Fund mongers, in order to lessen competition among themselves. At the same time there will probably be two, if not three, round bids on joint account with European parties, and undoubtedly a large variety of outside offers for moderate sums. The premiums mostly talked of range 104 to 107 ₽ cent., with occasional opinions as low as 103 ₽ cent. Mr. Little offered 105 on the Stock Exchange this afternoon for $500,000 in advance of the awards. The Stock is made free of all taxation. As a basis of banking under the laws of New York, it will be received in the Bank Department, and a circulation issued upon it to the extent of 91 ₽ cent. of the par value.

On the Stock Exchange this morning, quite a formidable demonstration was made against New-York Central, Reading and Rock Island, for the *Bear* accounts, and the further decline of ½@1 ₽ cent. on those affected, for a brief season, the whole Share list. The lowest point made for Central was 83½, sellers 60 days. In less than an hour thereafter the 4 ₽ cent. August dividends on the Stock, payable August 20th inst., was definitely announced by telegraph from Albany, and the Cash Stock went up to 85 ₽ cent. Under the influence of this announcement—the previous importance of which was acknowledged by both *Bull* and *Bear*—the whole market recovered its better tone, and the business at the Second Board was quite spirited at prices fully 1 ₽ cent. above the morning sales. The last printed transactions in New-York Central were 84⅞@⅞ for the opening; Reading, 48⅝; Rock Island, 76¼; Michigan Central, 61; Galena, 86; Panama, 113; Pacific Mail, 88; and Erie, 17¾ ₽ cent. In State Stocks, a sale of $100,000 Virginia's was made at 92½ ₽ cent.; Missouri's sold at 85¾; New La Crosse Land Grants fell to 21½; and the Fond du Lac Land Bonds advanced to 20½ ₽ cent. The General Market left off steady, and, in respect to the tone of confidence among the dealers, decidedly improved from yesterday.

We understand that the New-York office, No. 56 Wall-street, of the Liverpool Fire Insurance Company will, from this date, make an abatement of 10 ₽ cent. from the established terms of fire insurance in this City, and that the scale of premiums thus reduced will be adhered to without further alteration. The paid up capital of the Company is $5,440,000, or £1,088,000 Sterling.

We have been requested to call attention to a notice, which appears in our advertising columns, of the loss of twenty Bonds, for $500 each, issued by the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, May 1, 1858. The public are cautioned against negotiating the said bonds.

The Official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York for the calendar month of July were completed this afternoon, and present the following results. The imports of the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$14,013,659
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,949,166
Free Goods	1,506,027
Total Entries	$18,468,852
Against July, 1857	35,294,908
Decrease in July, 1858	$16,826,056

There were also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $36,895, against $505,298 same month last year.

The exports for the month of July, from the port of New-York were:

In Domestic Produce	$4,771,962
Foreign, reëxported	347,882
Specie	2,801,496
Total, all exports	$7,921,340
Against July, 1857	8,891,829
Decrease in July, 1857	$970,489

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs. 1857.
January	7,796,000	18,120,000
February	8,969,000	24,501,000
March	11,453,000	20,074,000
April	10,644,000	20,279,000
May	11,130,000	17,634,000
June	10,014,000	14,969,000
July	18,469,000	35,295,000
Total 7 months	$78,475,000	$150,872,000
Foreign Specie	1,815,000	5,856,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK

	1858.	vs. 1857.
January	4,208,000	4,544,900
February	3,710,000	5,399,000
March	4,503,000	7,904,000
April	5,513,000	5,162,000
May	4,263,000	6,047,000
June	6,383,000	5,395,000
July	4,772,000	4,274,000
Total 7 months	$33,352,000	$38,725,000
Foreign reëxported	3,411,000	5,200,000
Together	$36,763,000	$43,925,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs. 1857.
January	4,746,000	1,308,000
February	3,747,000	1,832,000
March	836,000	2,175,000
April	646,000	3,555,000
May	1,791,000	5,789,000
June	594,000	7,939,000
July	2,801,000	3,628,000
Total 7 months	$15,161,000	$26,226,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK REAPITULATED.

	1858.	vs. 1857.
Domestic Produce	$33,352,000	$38,725,000
Foreign reëxported	3,411,000	5,200,000
Specie	15,161,000	26,226,000
Total all, 7 months	$51,924,000	$70,151,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858	vs. 1857.
January	1,641,474	4,537,378
February	2,063,784	5,117,250
March	2,213,452	3,752,184
April	1,736,510	3,301,607
May	1,748,227	1,907,289
June	1,685,663	677,811
July	3,387,305	6,987,019
Total 7 months	$14,476,415	$26,280,538

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858. From Jan. 1.		1857. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 13	$1,607,440	Jan. 13	$1,269,177
Jan. 27	1,555,772	Jan. 28	1,168,510
Feb. 13	1,348,507	Feb. 14	1,096,540
Feb. 27	1,640,429	Feb. 27	1,260,136
March 16	1,279,134	March 17	1,004,956
March 26	1,403,940	March 28	1,137,128
April 12	1,352,912	April 14	1,229,238
April 27	1,486,565	April 29	1,489,060
May 13	1,615,551	May 15	1,707,527
May 29	1,575,991	May 28	1,658,082
June 12	1,446,175	June 15	1,930,376
June 27	1,799,502	June 29	1,842,868
July 14	1,401,713	July 12	1,521,676
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,458,043
Total, 7 mos.	$21,116,448	Total, 7 mos.	$19,783,307

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

Flour in good demand, and market firm: supply nearly exhausted and receipts light; sales 1,800 bbls., at $3 87½ for Superfine, from Spring Wheat; $4@$4 25 for Extra Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan: $4 40@$4 62½ for Extra Ohio, Indiana and Canada; $4 75@$5 for Double-Extra. Wheat in good demand, and market for sound better; sales 67,000 bushels, at 76c@78c. for Chicago Spring; 78c.@80c. for Club; 97c.@99c. for Red Winter; $1 20 for new White Kentucky. Corn in active demand; market better; sales 84,000 bushels, at 62½c. for Unsound; 65c.@66c. for No. 2 Sound; 70c.@72c. for No. 1 sound, part to arrive, market closing firm. Rye in good demand, and scarce; sales 2,000 bushels at 66c. Oats scarce and market firm; sales 18,000 bushels, at 42c.@43c. Whisky better; sales 350 bbls. at 24c.@24½c. *Canal Freights*—43c. on Flour, 11c. Wheat and 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts in the last twenty-four hours*—2,331 bbls. Flour; 51,400 bush. Wheat; 18,120 bush. Corn; 20,000 bush. Rye; Oats none. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 27,993 bush. Wheat; 44,608 bush. Corn; 100 bush. Oats; 5,100 bush. Rye.

Oswego, Thursday, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; sales 25,000 bushels, at $1 05 for prime White Michigan; 80c. for Warm Racine and Milwaukee Club; and 73c. for inferior Chicago Spring. Corn. firm for sound; sales 50,000 bush. at 78½c., and 2,500 bush. Warm at 68c. Freights, steady but active; Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—19,000 bush. Wheat; 3,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,100 bbls. Flour: 15,000 bush Wheat; 21,000 bush. Corn.

Albany, Thursday, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

Flour—Receipts light and supply limited. Prices are firm, with a fair demand. Sales, 2,500 bbls. Wheat quiet, and not in large supply. Sales of Red Ohio, at $1 07@$1 08½, and White Wisconsin, $1 09. Corn inactive, but prices firm; sound very scarce; limited sales at a range of 74c@85c. for sound to fair parcels. *Shipments*—25,000 bush. Corn, 45,000 bush. Wheat.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Flour firm at $4 75@$5 25. Wheat buoyant; sales 1,600 bushels new Red $1 20; White $1 35@$1 43. Corn active; Yellow prime $1. Pork quiet at $18 25. Lard 12c. Whisky firm, and advanced to 26c.@27c. Coffee—Sales 308 bags Rio at auction at 10½c.@11½c., average 10¾c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Flour firm, but dull. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn—Yellow, 94c. Whisky steady, at 26½c@27c. Provisions firm, with an advancing tendency. Lard, 11½c.@12c.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Flour firm; sales 3,000 bbls. at $4 20@$4 35 for Superfine, and $4 50 for Extra. Wheat steady. Whisky steady. Mess Pork held at $17; sales 600 bbls. on private terms.

Chicago, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Flour active. Wheat buoyant, and advanced 5c.; sales at 75c. Corn closed with an advancing tendency; sales at 67c. Oats firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—180 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bush Wheat. *Receipts*—280 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bush. Wheat; 22,000 bush. Corn.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Aug. 5.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89⅞; Reading Railroad, 24; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅞.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Northern Light	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 7
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 14
Hudson	New-York	Bremen	Aug. 14
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 21
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Aug. 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28

FROM EUROPE

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	July 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 28
Great Britain	Liverpool	New-York	July 28
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	July 31
Lady Eglinton	Galway	Quebec	Aug. 3
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Indian Empire	Galway	New-York	Aug. 10
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 10
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 11
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 14
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 18
Great Britain	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Mrs. Chas. Weed, 3 children and nurse, T. O. Baldwin and child. G. E. Hutchinson. Jno. Morrison. Mrs. A. Raymond and daughter, the Rev C. H. Read and lady, daughter and son. H. Jewett. Miss J. McAllister, Miss M. McAllister, J. W. Emerson, Mrs. E. C. Evans, Miss Chaffey, Mrs. Chaffey, Miss E. Hinton. Miss Cleveland. D. Y. Marcus, lady and 2 children. Miss A. L. Chio. Thos. A. Gatch, G. A. Leete. Mrs. Ray, J. J. Whitehead, Miss Osborne, Mrs. M. Reed and son. Miss F. S. Stubbs, Miss Morrison. Miss Goodwyn, Jno. Minor Botts. Miss Virginia Botts. S. S. Stubbs lady and daughter. Miss A. Wallace, Miss Martin, Miss Cheeney, Miss Hill, Mrs. H. C. Tomes, 4 children and nurse. L. Z. Williamson, L. K. Babcock, S. E. Dove, T. Robertson. T. T. Long. J. W. Edwards. H. W. Caldwell, E. S. Thompson. W. A. McRea H. P. Woodward, J. W. Urquhart, G. C. Morgan, Dr. C. R. Osborne, the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, D. H. Nutter, D. Hill, F. Meist C. H. Brown, C. Clark, W. J. Bishop, E. Mathews, J. T. Bishop, and 11 in the steerage.

In bark Alice Tainter, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Fullam and Mrs. Melonson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 5 01 | Sun sets.... 7 11 | Moon rises... 1 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 21 | Gov. Island. 6 10 | Hell Gate. 7 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 5

Cleared.

Steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Sierra Nevada Blaney, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; J. W. Fannin, Briggs Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; Vicksburg, Hughes, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, W. Nelson & Son.

Brig D. Webster, Williams, Gibraltar and Malaga, H. A. Richardson.

Schooners Eliza S., Lane, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; D. S Miller, Creby, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Emily Kerr, Martin, St Thomas, Handy & Everett; Claremont, Johnson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; M. E. Wells, Conk, Brookhaven, G. M. Smith; Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloop Tantivy, Chapman, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Ship Molocka, (of Boston,) Carlton, Liverpool June 29, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig David Duffell, Talbot, Jonesboro', Me., 5 ds., with spars to E. G. Brown.

Brig Sea Breeze, (of Bucksport,) ———, Sagua la Grande 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. Anchored at the lower Quarantine.

Brig Clinton, Dewhurst, Newcastle, Eng., 43 ds., with coal to Geo. Bulkley. Has had westerly winds and foggy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Ralph Post, Collum, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to Eagle & Hazard.

Schr. T. R. Hughlett, Ridgway, Chesapeake 3 ds., with wheat to B N. Fox.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Merlin, New London, in ballast.

Schr. Richard Law, Lanphear, Port Ewen, for Ston'n.

Schr. Clinton, Borden, Elizabeth City, for Fall River.

WIND—During the day, from E. N. E. to W.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Bark Harvest, Nichols, New-Orleans, with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co. 3d inst., Wm. Hodgson, a seaman, died of general debility; July 18 Ebenezer Beers, of Connecticut, died in the hospital, of fever.

Bark Alice Tainter, Post, New Orleans 17 ds., with tobacco, &c., to Post, Smith & Co.

Brig Grace Worthington, Creighton, (late White,) Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Stevens & Bros. July 12, Alfred E. White, the captain, died in the hospital, of fever: 1st inst., John Murphy, a seaman, died at sea.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Wiley, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Sailed.

Steamships Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall; Victoria, Sluyter, St. Johns, N. F. Ships Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre; Chas. Cooper, Coffin, Antwerp. From Quarantine, U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, Capt. Kennedy, for Portsmouth, N. H. From S. W. Spit—U. S. frigate Savannah, for San Juan, Nic.

Memoranda.

The Scotch boy mentioned as sick on board the ship Montmorenci, died on his way up to the Quarantine Hospital, yesterday, on board the steamer Cinderella.

The bark Ocilla, ashore on the West Bank, still lies in the same position. The following is a list of her cargo: 200,000 feet lumber, 65 bales cotton, 60 bales rope cutting. The Ocilla was built at Stonington, in 1847, was 367 tons register, rated A 2, owned by J. Fish, and valued at $7,000.

The bark Amy, for Boston, brig Lizabel, do., schr. Ellen, ———, Alquesar, and 18 other vessels, put into the lower Bay on Tuesday for a harbor. Also, schr. Peru, Thomas, from Philadelphia, bound to Belfast, Me.

The bark Express, arrived yesterday at the lower Quarantine, from Havana, reports heavy weather, split sails, carried away the maintopsail yard, &c.; had a pilot on board 3 days.

Spoken, &c.

Belle—brig, from New Orleans for Marseilles, 6 ds. out, July 25, lat. 24 30, lon. 81 11.

Fleetwing—schr. for Cadiz, 13 ds out, all well, July 28, lat. 29 07, lon. 73 53.

Jane E. Bishop—bark, from Mobile for Queenstown, July 23, off Tortugas.

North Star—steamship from New-York for Southampton and Havre, Aug. 2, lat 41 13, lon. 67 22.

Ohio—ship, from Mobile for Havre, 10 ds. out, July 24, lat. 24 40, lon. 83 15.

Aug. 3, lat. 41 40, lon. 71, saw U. S. frigate Colorado, beating to eastward, no steam on—from Key West for Portsmouth.) Same day, spoke ship Macedonia, from Shields for New-Haven.—(By pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Notice to Mariners.

Bishop and Clerks' Shoal, Nantucket Sound, Mass.—A new light-house has been erected on Bishop and Clerks' shoal, Nantucket Sound, Mass. The tower is built of cut granite, on a cut-stone cylindrical pier, placed on the north point of the shoal. The pier is 12 feet high, and the tower 45 feet 8 inches high. The focal plane is 69 feet above the level of the sea. The color is grey, the natural color of the stone. The illuminating apparatus is a 4th-order revolving catadioptric lens, of the system of Fresnel, showing a bright flash of the natural color every thirty seconds which should be visible, in ordinary states of the atmosphere, a distance of 14 nautical miles. The position of the light-house, as given by the Coast Survey, is lat. 41 34 17 North, long. 70 15 20 West of Greenwich. A fog-bell, to be rung by machinery, is attached to the light house, and will be sounded in thick weather. The interval between the sounds is 15 seconds. The light-house bears from Point Gammon S by E., (magnetic,) distance 2¼ nautical miles. The light will be lighted for the first time at sunset on the evening of Friday, the 1st of October next, and will be kept burning during that night and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise. The Bishop and Clerks' light vessel will be removed from her station on or about the 1st day of October, and will not show a light after the 30th of September next. By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. FRANKLIN, Engr. Secretary.

Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., July 26, 1858.